

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 232

LAST EDITION

WORKERS FROM ALLIED NATIONS MEET IN LONDON

Aim to Determine Attitude Toward War and Peace—Little Progress at First Session, Owing to Language Difficulty

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The conference of allied Socialists and Labor men convened by the British Labor Party began yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, Arthur Henderson, M. P., presiding. Some 70 delegates were present, including 10 from France, four from Russia, two each from Belgium and Portugal, one each from South Africa and Greece, and between 40 and 50 from Great Britain. There were no representatives of the United States or Italian labor organizations.

Of the British delegation 12, including the chairman, represented the Labor Party, eight represented the Trade Union Congress, eight the British Socialist Party, four the Fabian Society, four the National Socialist Party and three the British representatives of the International Socialist Bureau. It is, perhaps, advisable to remember that these proportions are not indicative of the strength of the various groups, the I. L. P. and the B. S. P. between them, for example, having probably less than 40,000 members as against the 2,500,000 members of the Labor Party. No decisions are to be promulgated, however, unless there is unanimity, hence the disproportionate representation has less importance.

After the preliminary address by Arthur Henderson, the meeting turned to business and after deciding to exclude the press and following an argument as to the attitude of the four Russian delegates, who finally agreed to take part in the conference, though the Soviet's decision had been that they should take no part in any international conference which did not include representatives of the Socialists of all countries, the conference adjourned at 12:30. Little progress had been made owing to the language and other difficulties, and on resumption the conference again adjourned for an hour, leaving it to a small committee to consider the piles of statements and a memorandum before the conference.

Shortly after 4 p. m. the conference resumed to discuss the committee's recommendations and it was then decided to appoint two commissions to report formally on the question of the Stockholm conference, the granting of passports, and war aims. After that the conference adjourned until this morning.

In his speech, after welcoming the delegates, Mr. Henderson described the gathering as probably the most important in the whole history of the Labor and Socialist movement. The purpose, he described as being to determine impartially and justly in the light of the past three years' experience, the future attitude of allied labor and Socialists toward war and peace. He referred to the agreement reached by the allied Labor and Socialist conference in London in February, 1915, and expressed the view that no large section of the representatives would desire seriously to amend that declaration. "The main issues," he said, "involved in this unprecedented world conflict are so fundamental, so far-reaching and so vital to the future of the human race as to demand the dispassionate and faithful consideration of both the majority and minority sections of all countries represented."

After pointing out that there would be no attempt to outvote minorities he said they should endeavor to reach by mutual agreement a basis of war aims, likely to be accepted by those whom they represented and calculated to provide them with a lasting, honorable and democratic peace. While not binding upon their governments, their decisions would be regarded everywhere as the considered judgment of the organized proletariat of the countries represented. While primarily concerned with the future, it would be neither prudent nor just to ignore the past.

Let them use the lessons of the past with a view to securing ample safeguards and guarantees for the future, but they should not use the past merely to provide themselves with justification for any particular attitude they might have taken during the war. "Let us face the problem with courage and determination," he concluded, "and see how far it is possible without the sacrifice of honor or conviction to set out the war aims of allied Labor and Socialism which may expedite the end of the great world conflict and prevent civilization from ever again experiencing further war and carnage of such an awful tragedy."

FIELD SERVICE TO BE MADE PART OF ARMY

PARIS, France—The American field service, which has been assisting the Allies, comprising about 1100 men in the ambulance branch and about 800 in the transport branch, is to be incorporated into the United States Army.

The men are invited to enlist for the duration of the war under the same conditions of service as are now existing. Those who do not accept the invitation may return home, and will be replaced.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

General Korniloff

Russian Commander-in-Chief whose demand for army reforms was National Conference in Moscow

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The fiercest resistance of the Germans is being put up along that part of the western front where they face the British, in the Ypres sector, and this for the simplest of reasons. The famous salient of which St. Mihiel is the apex, may be cut off; the equally famous hinge at Laon may be flattened out; the whole of that somewhat elusive creation, the Hindenburg line, may be pushed indefinitely back, and still no absolute disaster will have occurred. But let Sir Douglas Haig's men break the line between Dixmude and Warneton, and not merely will the Hindenburg line be imperiled, along its entire length, and threatened with being rolled up from its flank resting on Lille, but, a thousand times worse, the command of the Belgian coast, with all its submarine nests, will have to be given up. Therefore, the German Headquarters Staff masses division behind division on the British front, and resists and counterattacks with tireless energy and persistence.

The loss of Vimy Ridge was a terrible blow, the terrific explosion of mines which blew the top off Messines was an even worse disaster, and now as the British force their remorseless course along the roads from Langemark to Bruges, and from Ypres to Roulers, the bitterness of the struggle grows in its intensity. On Monday Sir Douglas Haig's troops astride the Ypres-Poelcapelle road advanced their front on a breadth of 2000 yards, and the battle here as elsewhere continues steadily for mastery, though just for the moment without the intensity of the struggle on the Bainsizza Plateau, where a tremendous effort is being made by the Austrians to hold up the Italian advance, which has for its ultimate object the capture of Trieste, and the isolation of the Istrian Peninsula, which contains the great naval station of Pola.

Elsewhere on the fronts matters were comparatively quiet yesterday. The method initiated by the Allies, at the beginning of the present offensive, of resting their men after every drive, and consolidating the positions gained, before pushing forward to any further attack, is being everywhere carried out, with the result that General Petain is at the present moment engaged in securing the terrain recently captured on both banks of the Meuse.

The only unfortunate news, from the point of view of the Allies, comes from the Russian front, where the insubordination and treachery of certain units keeps compelling a steady, though possibly ever slackening retreat. The great speech of General Korniloff, at the conference in Moscow, may, however, have the effect of creating a sudden change, and of stiffening the Russian resistance along the whole eastern front, and even of turning the retreat into an offensive.

Civilians Ordered to Quit Trieste
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Embassy has received dispatches from Trieste, at the conference in Moscow, may, however, have the effect of creating a sudden change, and of stiffening the Russian resistance along the whole eastern front, and even of turning the retreat into an offensive.

COAL OPERATORS WANT A SELLING POOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposal from operators that the Government change its plans for coal control to provide for selling pools among the producers was suggested as a possibility on Tuesday after a conference of directors of the National Coal Association. Some producers say the price-fixing program will drive so many operators out of business the output of the mines will be greatly reduced.

A pooling arrangement was one of a number of plans proposed by the Federal Trade Commission for dealing with the coal situation. It provided separate selling pools for each coal district with prices based on cost of production.

Mine Workers to Ask More Pay
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A substantial increase in the coal mining scale will be asked by the United Mine Workers of America, an invitation to the coal operators of the central competitive field having been extended on Tuesday to meet the miners' officials here on Sept. 6, to discuss the matter, according to a statement issued by William Green, international secretary-treasurer of the miners.

LORD GREY PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Earl Grey passed away early this morning. From 1904 to 1911 he was Governor-General of Canada and since then has interested himself in many schemes directed at stimulating the sense of empire. It was to avoid confusion with Earl Grey that Viscount Grey, the former Foreign Minister, secured the King's permission to accept a viscountcy instead of the earldom which was first offered to him.

The Rt. Hon. Albert Henry George Grey, P. C., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He represented St. Northumberland in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1880-85 and Northumberland (Tyneside) from 1885-86. He was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia in 1896 and held that position for one year. In 1898, he became director in the British South Africa Company, from which he retired in 1904 to be commander-in-chief of Canada. After seven years' service as Viceroy he retired in 1911. Since 1916, Lord Grey had been chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

GERMANS AND MR. GERARD

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, commenting on the report that King George had conferred the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, says: "We always have known that Ambassador Gerard was England's representative—at least as much as America's—in Berlin."

PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE IN CANADA

Sir Robert Borden's Followers Refuse to Grant Demand of the West for His Retirement if Union Cabinet Is Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Wednesday)—While nothing has been given out either by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, or by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, as representing the Liberals of Western Canada, as to a union or national government, it is openly stated in the lobbies of the House of Commons that the proposal, as at present outlined, is doomed to failure.

The western conditions which Mr. Sifton has brought to the capital and which have been communicated to the Premier are said to be, in part, of such a nature as to be utterly unacceptable to the Conservative Party. The most objectionable of these is said to be that the Western Liberals are prepared to help for a win-the-war Government providing that Sir Robert Borden retires from the leadership of the Cabinet.

Whatever the Premier might himself be willing to do, his followers indignantly refuse even to consider such a suggestion. The western Liberals are said to have offered four names of men who would be acceptable to them as leader, namely, Sir George E. Foster, the present Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada; Sir William Mulock, at one time Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet, and Sir Adam Beck of hydro-electric fame and a member of the Ontario Legislature.

A caucus of the Conservative party is to be held today, when Sir Robert Borden will lay the proposals made by the western Liberals before his followers, whose course of action is a foregone conclusion. While Sir Robert has already expressed his willingness to retire from the leadership if his retirement is in the interest of Canada and the Empire, his followers have strenuously refused to accept any such sacrifice, holding the view that Sir Robert Borden is the only possible choice for leader of a national government.

While the work of prophesying is a dangerous game in these uncertain days, those who should know state that the Premier will invite several conspicuous Liberals to join his government and will for the future ignore the machine politicians from the west or elsewhere.

Another rumor which is current is that in the franchise bill which will be presented before the House tomorrow, some provision will be made for dealing with the vote of the electors of alien enemy extraction. Either they will be disenfranchised in toto, or they will be segregated and allowed to elect a certain number of

HOPE BASED ON RUSSIAN PEOPLE

President of Soviet Tells Conference Support of Masses Is Needed for Army Reform—General Korniloff Applauded

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday)—When M. Tcheldze, president of the All Russia Soviet, mounted the tribune at the Conference on Monday, he was greeted with prolonged applause from groups of the Left and with cries of "Long live the leader of the Russian Revolution!" In the name of the democratic organizations, he read a statement which declared that active support of the revolutionary democracy would alone make possible the regeneration of the army and the country and the salvation of Russia. Nothing but power based on the support of the masses of the people could save the country.

In the name of the revolutionary democracy he demanded Government maintenance of the monopoly of cereals and a policy of fixed prices, more radical measures for regularizing transport and increasing industrial productivity, rigorous application of laws dealing with income tax and war profits, besides introduction in succession of duties and taxes on luxuries, agrarian reform, and granting to all nationalities the right to decide their lot, after agreement in constituent assembly. He concluded by demanding support for the Provisional Government, which, he averred, should be invested with full and complete powers.

Mr. Maklakoff, Mr. Tseretelli, Mr. Rodzianko and Mr. Milyukoff also spoke.

In the course of the second general sitting of the National Conference on Monday, General Korniloff, entering the Chamber with Mr. Kerensky, received an enthusiastic reception from all sides. After two representatives of the first and second Dumas had declared the policy of their respective bodies, which was the repudiation of any idea of a separate peace and the declaration of a firm intention to prosecute the war in harmony with Russia's allies, until the enemy was expelled from Russia and the allied countries, General Korniloff commenced by emphasizing the necessity of the restoration of capital punishment and other measures in the army, already stricken with disorganization and indiscipline.

General Korniloff mentioned cases of four regimental officers who had been killed in August by their soldiers and declared that the only means of checking such outrages was capital punishment. A regiment of Siberian rifles had fought heroically at the beginning of the revolution but recently had abandoned its positions on the Riga front, and it was only on a threat to destroy the whole regiment that the troops concerned returned to their abandoned positions. He was confident that the trouble would finally be stamped out, but the situation at the front was such that the whole of Galicia and Bukovina and the fruits of recent victories had been lost, and the enemy had crossed the frontier at several points and was threatening Russia's fertile southern provinces.

The enemy, General Korniloff continued, was endeavoring to destroy the Rumanian army and was threatening Riga, where, if the Russian army faltered, the gate to Petrograd would be opened. The efforts of the people outside the army had split it into disconnected groups without a sense of duty and whose only thought was their own safety. General Korniloff then submitted measures which he considered the only means of regenerating the army and saving the country, and which had the approval of the acting Minister of War.

First, restoration of army discipline (Continued on page two, column five)

FREIGHT RATES ON PIG IRON TO BE REDUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction of rail-water-and-rail rates on shipments of pig iron from the Birmingham (Ala.) district to interior New England points. The new schedule must go into effect on or before November, 1917.

PHONE POLICY IS CONSERVATION

President of New England Company Tells Service Board Restriction Plan Is to Economize on Nation's Resources

In explaining before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's policy of restricting "unnecessary" new construction and service, Philip L. Spaulding, the president, admitted unequivocally that thus far the company has experienced no especial difficulty in procuring money, labor or materials for all its work. He declared the policy to be one simply of conservation of the nation's resources, in line with similar efforts being made in the United States as a war emergency measure. One down-town subscriber present, however, said he had been flatly refused extension of existing service within 10 days under the plea of inability of the company to obtain material. Chairman Macleod of the commission requested that such complaints, if not speedily adjusted by the company, be properly filed with the telephone department of the commission for investigation.

Members of the commission sought to discover just how far this "conservation" policy was dictated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which the local company is a subsidiary. President Spaulding claimed, while the parent company had issued some general information last June on this point, that the restriction of new service on the New England company's lines was the result of local policy. He could not say what other subsidiaries of the American company were adopting like conservation methods. Mr. Spaulding declared the policy to be one of "indefinite postponement" of service rather than "refusal." He did not know whether or not the American company had adopted the "indefinite postponement" policy.

President Spaulding has caused evident consternation by the publication of a statement in the press about 10 days ago telling of the restriction of new service. He declared this was not an authorized statement and that it was unfortunate in its wording. When confronted by W. W. Clark, counsel for local 141 International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, with a letter said to have been sent officially among the company's officials, and bearing phraseology identical with that in the public prints, the president of the company admitted having sanctioned the letter, but stated it had not been intended for public consumption. He explained the "limited" and "irregular" source of supplies referred to in this letter did not necessarily imply that the company faced a shortage of material.

M. B. Jones, general counsel for the company, opened the hearing, which was given on the commission's own motion subsequent to the publication of the statement which so embarrassed Mr. Spaulding. Mr. Jones stated the company was merely asking public cooperation with regard to conserving resources in the "extension" of telephone service. He said there evidently is a public misunderstanding of the company's plans and purposes.

The New England Telephone Company was said to be following closely the aims of the Railroad War Board, which has sent out a plea for suspension of all railroad work not

(Continued on page two, column six)

PRESIDENT, IN NOTE TO POPE, DECLINES PEACE

World and German People Are Told That No Pledge of the Kaiser's Government Can Be Accepted as Binding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace appeal was sent to Ambassador Page at London, on Tuesday, for delivery at once to the Vatican. As forecast, the reply, which is signed by Secretary Lansing, reiterates the determination of the United States to rid the world of an autocratic government which seeks to dominate humanity.

The reply brings out again the declaration of this Government that peace cannot be expected through any agreement with the present German Government, which is proclaimed as irresponsible.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure," the reply says, "unless this guarantee is supported by the will and purpose of the German people themselves."

Throughout the document it is repeatedly urged that when peace finally shall prevail it shall be only with the German people, and not with the Government that brought the world into its present state of conflict. The general effect of the reply, it has been noted, is a notice to the German people that the war must go on till they come to the conclusion that the government that has held sway over them has caused them to suffer enough. The German people are told that the entire world waits on them. The outlaw government of Berlin is held beneath the consideration of this Government.

It is the purpose of the United States to carry the struggle to the very conclusion the President has set before the world on many occasions. It is considered too, that while this state paper makes its great appeal to the German people, it is none the less a notice to the pacifist propagandists and all other traitors of whatever stripe, that they are to keep their hands off the mill that is grinding out an enduring peace, one that shall only come after the present German Government has been destroyed. The text of the reply is as follows: "To His Holiness, Benedictus XV, Pope."

In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated Aug. 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts, and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires, it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it."

"His Holiness, in substance, proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the more temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved."

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restoration of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established principles of international action and honor, which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also; and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. The power is not the German people, it is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by

DAILY INDEX FOR AUGUST 29, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Local Wool Trade Quiet.....	
London Money Market Dull.....	
Restrictions for English Cotton Trade.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Produce Prices.....	
Weather Report.....	
Editorials.....	Page 18
"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin".....	
A Phase of the I. W. W. Sedition.....	
The Turk and the Jew in Palestine.....	
The German Refugees of 1848.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
National Conference at Moscow.....	1
Official Reports.....	1
President Declines Peace Overture by Pope.....	1
Austria Would Welcome Peace.....	3
Press Comment on President Wilson's Reply to Pope's Peace Note.....	5
Peace Council Forbidden in Minnesota.....	5
United States War Finance Program.....	7
Germany Yields to Demands of Argentina.....	7
General News.....	
Allied Workers Meet in London.....	1
Camp Funston, Kansas, Ready for Soldiers.....	3
Sir Eric Geddes on British Navy.....	3
Brockton Milk Producers Refuse to Lower Prices.....	6
Large Profits on Meat Exports.....	8
Real Estate Market.....	8
Senators Delay War Tax Bill.....	4
Pacificists Announce That Their Meeting Will Be Held in North Dakota.....	4
Cold Pack Method of Canning Food.....	9
Georgia and Mississippi Senate Election to Be Fought on Issues on War.....	9

Gustave Herve's Impressions of Mr. Lloyd George.....	11
French Comment on Recent Visit of Baron Sonnino.....	11
Illustrations.....	
General Korniloff.....	1
Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes.....	3
U. S. Shipping Board Flag.....	3
Old Mills, Meaux, France.....	16
The Mingoon Bell, Near Mandalay.....	17
Literature.....	Page 16
General Sketch of Italian History.....	
English View of President Wilson.....	
Outline of a New Political Condition.....	
Single Tax Year Book.....	
A Literary Causerie.....	
English and American Literary Notes.....	
Politics: National.....	
Outlook for Union Government in Canada.....	1
Confidence Vote in Greek Government.....	1
Continued Advance in Mexico Reported.....	2
Politics: Local.....	
Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.....	6
Special Articles.....	
Taking a Mean Advantage.....	4
Philatelic Notes.....	7
People in the News.....	11
By Other Editors.....	11
In the Libraries.....	14
Sporting.....	Page 10
Major League Baseball.....	
Rugby Defeats Marlborough.....	
Women's Western Golf Tourney.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
Where Gex Is Seen.....	
The Catfies at Craignputtock.....	

His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy and make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigues, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influence to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power, or upon any word of honor it could pledge in treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments, the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful, their equal right to freedom and security and self-government, and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people of course included if they will accept equality and not seek domination."

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of a few ambitious and intriguing governments on the one hand and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter, and it is the test which must be applied."

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world, to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people, rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind."

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves, as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantee treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon, and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenant peace."

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State of the United States of America."

PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE IN CANADA

(Continued from page one)

members from their own people, if they desire so to do.

The whole of Tuesday was taken up with the closed bill for the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway, the speeches being limited to 20 minutes per member. The majority of the speeches were delivered in the French language. The debate dragged on monotonously until 2 o'clock this morning, when the measure was automatically passed through the committee and is now ready for its third reading.

OTTAWA, Ont. (Wednesday)—Canada's Military Service bill was signed by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General at Devonshire House, in Toronto, last evening. The bill will be assented to in the Senate today by the acting deputy Governor-General, Mr. Justice Duff. The bill will immediately become law with all the clauses operative except those calling the classes to report. When regulations and tribunals are completed, which will require two or three weeks' work, a proclamation will be issued ordering those of the class subject to call, single men between 20 and 24 years of age, to report at points in their several districts which will be designated in the proclamation.

The clauses providing penalties for those inciting the people to resist the application of the act will become operative when the bill is assented to today. Provision is also made for the suppression of publications that may be convicted of publishing articles which have for their object the inciting of those subject to the military service act to refuse obedience to its provisions or impede its application in any way.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT ITALY
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—King George has telegraphed the King of Italy, offering the heartiest congratulations on the splendid achievements of the Italian Army during the past week.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

reporting that a hurried evacuation of Trieste by the civil population has taken place under military orders because of the steady and onward sweep of the Italian forces toward the city.

The success of the Italians on the Austrian front is ascribed in part to the financial aid this Government has given to Italy; \$150,000,000 of a \$2,000,000,000 loan has already been paid. As technically there never has been a formal declaration of war between the United States and Austria, officials here would not be surprised if Austria should declare war against this country. In effect, the United States is at war with Austria, as the activities of this country are directed against the Central Empires. Any initiative in a declaration of war, it is asserted, would come from the other side, as this country will take no such action.

The general situation is now regarded as more hopeful than at any time since the war opened. Increased pressure has been brought to bear upon Germany in the form of a complete embargo. Italy is making progress against Austria. The British and French offensive on the western front continues to make progress. The President of the United States, in his reply to the Pope's peace appeal, has made a strong appeal indirectly to the German people which many believe will have the effect of opening the eyes of thousands in Germany. The many factions in Russia are getting together in a common understanding in the State Council at Moscow. Japan knocks at the door of the council chamber in Washington waiting to confer on measures for closer cooperation in the war. China offers an initial force of 50,000 men to go to the European fronts.

Activity on Isonzo Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Activity on the Italian Isonzo front has become relatively quieter, although General Cadorna's troops on the Bainsizza plateau are evidently energetically organizing the positions wrested from the Austrians and the Rome communiqué says the Italians "have been in closer contact with the enemy." Under the conditions of modern fighting, the bringing up of equipment and establishing communication lines, following an advance such as the Italians made last week, entails an enormous amount of labor, which explains the pause in the present stage of the operations.

Later reports from the Bessarabian front again give the reason for the recent evacuation by the Russians of Dolzok height and Boian village with a loss of over 1000 prisoners to the Germans. Another Russian regiment refused to obey orders and without waiting for a German attack commenced a retreat under the pressure of artillery fire, with the result that a position of considerable natural defensive strength was given up and the Russian line, at this point, was forced to move back a further five miles toward the frontier. The incident is evidently similar to the instance cited by General Korniloff at Monday's Moscow conference.

In pleasant contrast to this are reports of the splendid Rumanian force of arms in preventing von Mackensen crossing the River Sereth in a battle of a fortnight's duration and against forces reported to be greatly superior numerically. Unfavorable weather conditions yesterday apparently hindered operations on the British and French fronts.

Germans Capture Village

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Seven hundred Russian prisoners were taken in operations on the northern fronts today, a German official statement declared. "On both sides of the Oltuz valley we stormed hill positions," the War Office said. "North of Grozesci we repulsed a counterattack and took 600 prisoners. West of the Middle Sereth we captured the village of Muncelul in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy troops were pressed back on both sides of the Susita valley and their counterattacks shattered. Here we took 100 prisoners."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued on Tuesday reads: "Western front—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders a strong attack by the British in the morning at the Ypres-Menin road broke down with heavy losses. In the afternoon the most intense drum-fire was opened upon the battle zone between Langemarck and the Roulers-Ypres Railway."

With the use of numerous tanks, and airplanes flying at a low altitude, the British infantry soon afterwards advanced to the attack on this front. Following a stubborn defense, our fighting troops everywhere drove back the enemy forces, who endeavored to give fresh vigor to their attack by bringing up strong reserves. In the evening under a further powerful increase in the firing, a second assault was begun against the same sector.

The result of the fighting, which lasted into the night, was that with the exception of an insignificant indentation northeast of Inesberg, our positions were entirely maintained and the British suffered a heavy defeat. The success of the day was due to the excellent conduct of the Wurttemberg troops and the destructive effects of our concentrated artillery fire.

West of Le Catel fresh British attacks broke down before our lines. "Front of the German Crown Prince: On the western portion of the front."

des Dames the French, along the front of a regiment, endeavored to launch an attack at the Allent-Sancy Road. They were repulsed by our fire. South of Courtecon and southeast of Allent enterprises by thrusting troops resulted favorably to us.

Before Verdun there was only slight fighting activity throughout the day, after the conclusion of the early fighting around the village of Beaumont, which has been recaptured by us. The prisoners brought in there belong to three French divisions.

In the evening the artillery duel again assumed great violence on the eastern bank of the Meuse and in vain local attacks, which were launched west of the Beaumont-Vacherauville Road, the French suffered considerable losses.

East on front—Front of Prince Leopold: From the Dvina to the Dniester the fighting actually was lively in only a few sectors.

On the northern bank of the Pruth, Rhenish, Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian regiments took by storm the strongly entrenched Russian positions on Dolzok Height and the village of Dowan. The obstinate resistance of the Russians was also broken on the hills northeast of Dolzok in the evening after hard fighting. More than 1000 prisoners, six guns and numerous machine guns fell into our hands. The losses of the enemy troops, who were thrown behind the Rakitna sector, are heavy.

Front of Archduke Joseph: North of Goveia, in the Suchitza Valley, our protecting troops were pressed from recently captured heights by an enemy attack with superior forces.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In some sectors there has been lively artillery activity.

Macedonian front: Between Presba and Doliran lakes the artillery activity was several times revived. West of the Vardar, near Ljumnica, attacking enemy detachments were repulsed by Bulgarian posts.

The supplementary statement issued from General Headquarters last evening reads:

There was little fighting activity in the western theater; stormy weather prevailed.

In Moldavia some height positions on the edge of the mountain northwest of Fokhsani were wrested from the enemy troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's communiqué reports successful raids northeast of Gouzeaucourt and southwest of Hulluch in which a few prisoners were captured. Southeast of Langemarck the British troops cleared up a strong point where a party of enemy forces were holding out immediately in front of the new British line.

The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

As the result of our attack on Monday we have advanced our line, after heavy firing, on a front of more than 2000 yards astride the St. Julien-Poelcapelle Road, and are established in further positions of the German third system in this area.

Early on Monday night the enemy troops twice attacked our positions in the Inverness cove, on the Ypres-Menin Road. On both occasions they were repulsed, we securing a few prisoners.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

A heavy rain has fallen today; the wind at times attained a gale in force. No infantry action has taken place. In spite of the rain and strong wind, our airplanes maintained contact with our infantry throughout Monday's operations northeast of Ypres and successfully engaged the enemy troops and transport with machine gun fire. All our machines returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports intermittent artillery duels on the Aisne front. Our fire caused the explosion of a munition depot in the Courtecon region. On the Verdun front, there was a rather violent cannonade in the Avocourt-Hill 304 section. We repulsed enemy reconnaissances which attempted to reach our line north of Cauleries Wood. The number of unwounded prisoners we have taken in the region of Beaumont since Aug. 26 reaches 1470, including 37 officers. The night was calm everywhere else.

The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

What promised to be a night of violent bombardments of our lines in the region of the Calonne Plateau and Cheveraux was checked by the fire of artillery. The enemy troops found it impossible to deliver an attack. We penetrated certain German trenches at Butte de Souain, and we dispersed reconnoitering parties of the enemy forces at Mt. Muret and near Arracourt. We took some prisoners. On the Verdun front there was considerable artillery activity near Avocourt Wood and in the Beaumont sector. Two surprise attacks by the enemy troops on small French posts near Vaux and La Palmeux resulted in complete failure.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

With the exception of quite lively artillery fighting on the left bank of the Meuse there is nothing to report. Eastern theater, Aug. 27: West of the Vardar enemy patrols were repulsed at various points on the front. A quite lively cannonade took place in the neighborhood of Monastir.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The organizers of the Stockholm conference consider the date of Sept. 9 as impossible, owing to passport difficulties.

WESTERN FRONT: There were fusillades and scouting.

Rumanian front: On Monday the enemy troops began an offensive from the region of Czernowitz against Novoselica (on the Bessarabian border). Since morning the enemy artiller-

ery has been firing against the sector of our positions between the Rakitna and the Pruth. Fear Boyany our infantry, without waiting for the enemy troops to attack, left their trenches under pressure of the artillery fire and began to retire to the east.

The units belonging to the reserve of this sector scattered. The enemy forces occupied the position. Following the retirement of our units, the Austrians moved forward their infantry. In the evening our troops were engaged in battle to the east of Lik-hutcheny.

In the direction of Kedi-Vasarhely engagements have been fought with varying success for the possession of a commanding height.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

On the whole battle front there were artillery actions principally on Monday. On the Bainsizza Plateau our troops, continuing their progress, have been in closer contact with the enemy forces. Vigorous local attacks assured for us some positions which the enemy troops failed to recapture, although they made violent counterattacks.

Unfavorable atmospheric conditions greatly impeded the activity of our airplanes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Italian war theater: On the Carco there was no infantry engagement on a large scale on Monday. South of the Vipbach valley a night attack was repulsed. Near Biglia minor Italian advances failed.

Fresh and heavy engagements developed in the Monte San Gabriele district and, thanks to the bravery of the defenders, among whom were Graz riflemen, Styrians and Hungarian territorials, the enemy troops in spite of their heavy, sanguinary sacrifices, nowhere succeeded in piercing our front.

Monte Santo, which was evacuated by us without fighting on Friday night, has been occupied by the Italians.

There have been numerous engagements on the highlands of Bainsizza and Heiligegeist, and also to the east of Auzza.

SUFFRAGISTS WORKING FOR GOVERNMENT

Chairman of New York Association Says Immediate Interests Have Been Sacrificed to War

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Five hundred delegates are gathered in this city for the annual conference of the state branch of the Woman's Suffrage Association, which has opened for a two days' session.

The opening session consisted of an address of welcome by former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett and a response by Mrs. Whitehouse.

In her address Mrs. Whitehouse said:

"When war came and we offered our services to our country, we knew that it meant we must sacrifice the immediate interest of our own cause." Mrs. Whitehouse reviewed the suffragists' war work and told of the extensive campaign and money raising plans, which has been sacrificed.

"We have put Government work first and suffrage work second," she asserted, "and in spite of these sacrifices, 900,000 women over 21 years of age had been enrolled for suffrage in the State." Declaring that public suffrage is now swinging in favor of suffrage, she said:

"We gladly predict a glorious victory in November."

Samuel Compas, in a statement read before the convention, spoke strongly for woman suffrage.

"A fundamental principle of democracy is equality of opportunity," he said. "Equal suffrage does not necessarily mean equal pay and equal work. These industrial problems will work out through organization. But women must have the ballot—they are going to have the ballot in New York and all the states because their demand is right, because they are human beings and members of organized society, equal in intelligence, rights and desires with men."

Mr. Compas' statement was read by Miss Mary Dreier, chairman of the industrial section.

There appears every likelihood that before the conference ends, a resolution will be adopted denouncing the tactics of the militants who have been picketing the White House and reaffirming the loyalty of the suffragists of the State. It is stated by the leaders here that every effort has been made by the party to persuade the militants to abandon their policy, but without avail. Strong sentiment prevails among the delegates against the picketing.

Prominent speakers, among them Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchell of New York, are to address mass meetings. A message will also be read from James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who was to have spoken in person.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE DATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The organizers of the Stockholm conference consider the date of Sept. 9 as impossible, owing to passport difficulties.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—An international conference of women from both belligerent and neutral countries will be held here Sept. 16-18.

HOPE BASED ON RUSSIAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page one)

by strengthening the authority of officers and noncommissioned officers.

Second, improvement of the financial position of officers severely tried in the recent military operations.

Third, restriction of regimental committee functions to the management of regimental economic affairs, to absolute exclusion of any part in the decision of military operations or appointment of leaders.

General Korniloff then gave his reasons for considering that the measures taken on the front should apply to the rear. The condition of the railways was such that by November the army would not receive any more supplies, and in vindication of this opinion he quoted a telegram from the commander-in-chief on the southwestern front to the effect that the bread and biscuits shortage amounted almost to a famine on that front.

The commander-in-chief gave figures of the productiveness of defensive works which had fallen as compared with the period from October, 1916, to January, 1917, by 60 per cent for guns and shells and 80 per cent for aeroplanes, a state of affairs, General Korniloff said, which would result in the Russian armies finding themselves in the same state as in the spring of 1916, at the time of the retreat in Poland, Galicia and in the Carpathians.

In conclusion General Korniloff expressed confidence that his proposed measure, would immediately be enacted, and he believed the genius and reason of Russians would save their country. He believed in the brilliant future of the army and felt certain his ancient glory would be restored. The conclusion of his speech was marked by prolonged cheers from every side, except the extreme left.

General Korniloff immediately left the hall to depart for headquarters. After General Korniloff left the chamber several representatives of various sections spoke; after which Gen. Kaledin, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, representing the council of all the Cossack troops, read a resolution demanding the continuation of the war until victory was complete and a closer union of the Russian peoples.

He supported the measures submitted by General Korniloff, with several additions, such as the formal prohibition of meetings in the army, the suppression of regimental committees, and the restoration of the right of commanders to inflict punishment. The reading of this resolution was several times punctuated with remarks of dissent from the Left, but more often by cheers from the Right.

Support for Government

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday)—At the national conference today, Mr. Orekhoff, chief spokesman for the railroad employees, took the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates sternly to task for believing that every step proposed by the Cadets was a reactionary step. He warned them that if a counter-revolution did come, he and his fellow railroad employees "would see that it failed" by tying up every means of communication in the country.

"There is no doubt a counter-revolution is growing," he declared. "If the revolutionary leaders do not take action, we railroad men, by strikes, will see that the movement fails." He criticized the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for "frowning" upon the statement of the former Foreign Minister Mr. Miluykoff, that the Duma needs "democratic not socialist government."

Save for Mr. Orekhoff's speech, this session of the conference was one of professions of faith and of repetitions of General Korniloff's warnings of Russia's grave situation.

Mr. Grouzineff, representing the Zemstvo organizations, urged the delegates to support General Korniloff and "save the country from invasion."

Mr. Proloff, representing the railway engineers, gave full confirmation to General Korniloff's statements that Russia's transport system was disorganized. He declared the demands of the railway workmen largely responsible.

Mr. Grouzineff, speaking in behalf of all Russia's Jews, pledged their loyalty to the new Government. Several Ukrainian representatives declared their province was "ready for any sacrifice for the country's good." Muhammadan delegates pledged unwavering fealty to the Government.

Referring to the gathering, Prince Kropotkin said: "In my opinion the conference will prove successful in averting a clash of elements."

Warning Given Russia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—Complete disorganization in transport which, unless there was an improvement, might come to a standstill by November was reported today to the Moscow conference at its third general sitting by M. Froloff, representing the Engineers Alliance. Weight was laid on the terrible consequences of this, both in the interior and at the front, where "the armies might turn upon Russia and commit inexpressible excesses." The speaker urged all those concerned, including those workers who had been putting forward excessive demands, to place the national welfare before their own private interests.

Further demands for alienation of politics from the army, for a free hand for the Commander-in-Chief and restoring the authority of army leaders, for confining military committees to economic matters and so on were put forward in a speech submitted by Mr. Grouzineff, formerly Military Governor of Moscow. These measures were advocated with a view to preventing an invasion of Russia by Germany. Other speeches at the third sitting

were delivered by representatives of the Jews, Ukrainians, White Russia, and the General Muhammadan Alliance. The trend of all these speeches was a readiness to make sacrifices in the interest of the country.

PHONE POLICY IS CONSERVATION

(Continued from page one)

needed to win the war, with this difference:

"We have made no attempt to take away from existing subscribers the service which they now have and we do not propose to discontinue such service."

"The whole question," he added, "has been simply one of what new extensions shall be made, and this question is to be determined not by the selfish interests of the company or by the selfish interests of each individual applicant for service, but by a consideration of whether the needs of the country as a whole do or do not require a conservation of resources on the part of this company; that is, whether extensions of service are treated as though conditions were absolutely normal and there were no war on hand."

Mr. Jones stated that in 1916 the company had spent \$5,750,000 on new construction, or twice as much as was expended for new plant in 1914 and in 1915. In 1917 he said the company plans to expend \$7,000,000 for new work.

He said the company expected no serious difficulty in maintaining "necessary" service, but was taking care now to obviate or postpone serious results in the future.

There was no intention, he said, to stop all new work, but in any event the plan was to give prompt attention to national, state or municipal government needs. He held there were many cases where no harm would result from postponement of service, and said the company planned to examine each case on its own merits. As an indication that the company does not propose to stand still Mr. Jones stated that it is now procuring \$11,000,000 in new money for vital needs of 1917 and 1918.

President Spalding then took the stand. He called the press statement which resulted in the hearing very misleading, and said: "It gives the wrong point of view in many respects." Mr. Clark of the electrical workers was certain that this press interview was an exact copy of the letter sent to the company's officials. Mr. Spalding, however, pointed out that the press announcement was not the complete statement furnished by the management to its officials. Later Mr. Clark got the witness to admit that he had seen this letter before it had been distributed among the officials.

With regard to the policy of the telephone companies to make the bulk of their purchases through the Western Electric Company, Chairman Macleod wanted to know what advantage there would be if one company adopted a local conservation policy while the other companies failed to do so. Mr. Spalding said his company was not influenced in last analysis by what other subsidiaries do, declaring that the local companies operate their own business. He said there was no interference from the American company, the latter simply giving subsidiaries "help" when required. Commissioner Eastman said he understood that the American company controls dividends and therefore can pretty nearly control the local policy.

With regard to new construction Mr. Spalding said the company has been giving particular attention lately to building new toll facilities. Restriction here, he said, would be harmful, resulting in inadequate communication between centers. He said that last year the company installed 46,000 additional stations, whereas in the first six months of the present year it has installed 24,000 new stations, the figures being net.

Mr. Macleod asked: "Does not the telephone itself save time, money, etc., as a way instrumentally?" "Yes, there is no question about this," replied President Spalding. "We are not now having special difficulty, but if we don't look out we may later face difficulties."

He did not claim that government work had resulted in any great increase in the company's working force. In the past year he said the "direct" government work had amounted to about \$300,000, and the "indirect" government work two or three times as much. The government contract, he explained, is very elaborate and involved, drawn up with the view to having the government pay the cost of the service.

Questioned by Mr. Eastman, Mr. Spalding said the company had not stopped its advertising, but so far as he knew was not advertising for new business, in a commercial sense. It was mostly educational advertising, he said. He said his interpretation of the continued advertising of the American company was that it wanted to get before the people the fact that the United States as a whole has a remarkably fine service.

I. C. Webster, treasurer of C. Moeck Sons Company, questioned the statement that there is no arbitrary refusal of service. He said he had been refused an extension of service recently on the ground that there is a lack of material.

AMUSEMENTS
AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD
PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50
See the steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD
Leave Cape Cod at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Days 9.50. CAPE CODE & CO. Tel. 2. 2211.
NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

M. VENIZELOS GIVEN A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Greek Premier Wins Approval of Parliament After a Six-Hour Speech—No Opposition

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—At the close of debate on the speech from the throne yesterday a vote of confidence in the Government was passed. The Premier, M. Venizelos spoke for six hours. The majority report on the speech was accepted and the Chamber adopted a resolution extending greetings to Serbia.

In his address M. Venizelos traced the course of events in Greece from the last Balkan war up to the present. He gave a detailed account of his conferences with King Constantine in the early days of the European War on the question of departure from neutrality, and said the King acted in bad faith.

The royalist advisers, the Premier asserted, took advantage of the King and duped the people by persuading them they must choose between the King and M. Venizelos, between peace and war.

The royalist policy sacrificed the interests of Greece to serve Germany," M. Venizelos went on. "Constantinople motto was 'Deutschland ueber alles.' The Premier dealt severely with former Premier M. Gounaris, expressing the conviction that he in reality was an agent of the Central Powers. Referring to the German propaganda, M. Venizelos said Baron von Schenck, chief propagandist, who was expelled from Greece last year, was working under royal patronage. The Premier corroborated his statements throughout his speech by interesting revelations taken from diplomatic documents.

His address was interrupted frequently by applause. The opposition was represented only sparsely in the Chamber and did not undertake to reply to the speech.

NEW ZEALAND LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In a lecture given under the auspices of the Workers Education Association entitled "The Position of Women Under the Laws of New Zealand," Miss Melville dealt with various laws regulating the conditions of women's work in various trades. She spoke of the Factory Acts, pointing out how they safeguarded the interests of women, by empowering the inspectors to remedy any defects in sanitation, room space, hours of work, meal time and overtime. She also touched on the precautions taken to prevent sweating and the employment of persons in factories without proper wages.

She then passed on to speak of women's work in laundries, shops, hotels and offices, and of the laws regulating the conditions of such employment. By the Mining Act women were debarred from taking any part in the working of a mine, except in a clerical capacity, and the machinery acts forbade their driving any machine, such as a milking plant.

There was no legislation, the lecturer said, to prevent the appointment of women school inspectors, but she believed that there were actually no women inspectors at all except medical inspectors. There was only one woman holding a position in the highest grade of head teachers, and she was the head teacher of the largest school in New Plymouth. The Education Act stated that at least one of the first two assistants in any school of grade 4, 5, 6, or 7 must be a woman. According to the law no woman might run a lift or any engine or drive any machinery, and therefore before women could do war work of this nature, the laws would have to be amended.

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

Specialization

"Specialize!" is the modern business cry. It has been answered here since 1863.

SIR ERIC GEDDES SPEAKS ON NAVY

New First Lord of Admiralty Makes First Public Address Before Constituents at Cambridge—Confident of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, England.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, made his first public speech before his constituents at Cambridge.

In referring to his association with Sir Douglas Haig's staff, he said that what he had seen in France had given him his determination that nothing mattered but to go on with the war to the end. To one who had spent months in France, who had witnessed the wreckage of the most malicious retreat in the history of the world, with its wanton ravishing of the country and villages, the feeling was that the sole thing that mattered was to go on with the war. I do not know, he continued, that I have any hate in my composition, but I am convinced that we have got to destroy the German military power, and that we and our allies are doing more now to destroy that power by advancing as fast as we can lay railways and roads to carry the traffic. The destruction of the German army is what matters, and it is going on daily. Their morale is going very fast. I do not think we are within sight of the end of the war, but you have got to go on; you cannot stop now. Any peace we could get today is no good at all. The German military power has got to be broken before we can get a peace worth having.

When I went to the Admiralty I thought I knew all about the needs of the navy, but I didn't. I have now seen the records and reports—something that you cannot put into the papers. The officers of the navy are the bravest of men, but they say, "Please don't tell all our exploits at sea," and you have not got to go far to seek the reason. Remember Captain Pratt! If we revealed deeds, many of which would send a thrill down your backs, and gave the whereabouts of the exploits, these officers and ships would be marked, so don't ask for information that might injure the men. It's not fair to them.

The army, Sir Eric Geddes continued, was completely confident, and its confidence was only matched by that of the Grand Fleet. The difference between the army and navy was that, while there was some one to fight on land, there was only some one under the sea for the navy. They knew how difficult it was to catch a mole in the garden, and what they had to deal with was like that. The German fleet had no intention of coming out, so they must not be impatient with the navy. Its enterprise and courage passed all words. When its story was told some day it would surpass in heroism, and daring, and ingenuity and wonder the tales of Captain Marryat.

The army and navy ask, said Sir Eric Geddes, "Will the general public let us down?" If I may judge by Cambridge I have a good answer—the general public will not let them down. There are people who say we should have guns ready all round the coast, and aeroplanes waiting for the enemy. Where are they to come from? From France, where the aeroplanes are, the eyes of the army, and where they can save more lives in a day than they could save here in months? Don't ask them from France. Then they say build more. Well, build more, and you get fewer tanks—they both require internal combustion engines. Everything has got to be balanced. Let the public realize that all the time we are trying to work out the best balance of our limited resources. Current criticism is a sign of what is becoming apparent in all belligerent countries—war weariness and war nerves—and it is the country which holds its nerves longest that is going to win the war. Let us rise above war weariness and nerves. We shall win, as we are bound to win and can't help winning, but we shall not do it by fault-finding with each other.

Perhaps you expected me to make a statement on the submarine position. In the first place, I do not think I have been long enough First Lord to be able to make a statement with the consideration that I feel should be given to the matter. The Prime Minister, with his greater knowledge and authority, has recently made a statement, and I will leave it at that. The submarine danger, or menace, or campaign, is of course serious, but it can be overcome, and I honestly believe that it will be overcome if we face the difficulty as we have faced the other "devilish inventions of the Germans," but it may be, as the Prime Minister said, that we may not find an exact and complete antidote before the country is asked to make sacrifices. We have not yet made sacrifices comparable with the sacrifices that are being made by other countries, and when the time comes I know that the people of the United Kingdom will accept these sacrifices in the proper spirit.

You may ask, How do I view the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty? The last thing that he should do is to interfere in naval strategy. My time in France has taught me that it is better to leave the tactics and strategy to the professional soldier and sailor, and I intend to do so. But it is my duty to know what the sea lords are proposing to do to get through the material and resources at their disposal, to form an independent opinion as to whether they have enough or should have more, and in every possible way, so far as a civilian can, to help them in their war work, which, as I understand it, is made up of men, materials and movement. They all



The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, K. C. B.

mean money, and we have got to conserve our money, not only in the Government departments but in our homes and private affairs. I want you to judge me, he concluded, not by my speeches, but by what I do.

M. LEBEY DEFENDS ATTITUDE IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Paris correspondent of the Corriere della Sera writes that he has had another conversation with M. Lebey, the reporter of the recent Masonic congress, who was much disturbed by the accusations of Austrophilism brought against him by the Italian press. He declared that one of the points in foreign politics to which he attached the greatest importance was the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. For this reason, after the discussion upon Alsace-Lorraine and the problem of Poland, whose restoration was in the program of all French democrats, he had intentionally spoken of Bohemia as calculated to complete the undoing of Austria-Hungary and to divide central Europe. M. Lebey said he had not laid stress, in his report, on the Italian claims, because, as Italians were present he had preferred to leave the definition of these to them, as in the case of the Serbians. The Italians and Serbians had retired to a corner of the hall where the congress was assembled and drawn up the now celebrated paragraph 4. The text of the paragraph, continued M. Lebey, was presented by a Serbian delegate, but he was accompanied by an Italian. It was read with the rest and no Italian raised any protest. The only one to make any protest was Berlanda who said that the purpose for which they were assembled was connected with the Society of Nations, and that if they dealt even incidentally with the objects of the war, it seemed to him that this should be done without defining Italian claims. M. Lebey further said that, when he asked if he should add a fifth paragraph, concerning the union of Trent and Trieste with Italy, the Italian delegates had looked at each other, but had said nothing.

The correspondent of the Corriere della Sera told M. Lebey of Signor Ferrari's second categorical denial, and M. Lebey professed himself as quite unable to understand how this denial could be made in the face of so many witnesses. Signor Ferrari's insistence on denying the clause containing the mention of the plebiscite seemed to bewilder him. A later communication to the Corriere della Sera from its Paris correspondent serves to throw some light on the apparent contradiction. He writes that he had learned that day that the surprise of the Italian delegates on seeing the first communication on the subject was not without foundation. As a matter of fact, the four points mentioned in it as the objects of the war put forward by the Masonic congress did not constitute a motion voted by the congress, but were only entered in M. Lebey's report and never put to the vote. On the other hand, an order of the day of an abstract nature, on the Society of Nations, had been presented by the Italians and voted on. The clause, therefore, on the subject of the plebiscite which had produced such an outcry in Italy did not represent a resolution of the congress, and if the Italian and Serbian delegates had not collaborated on it, only the reporter would have been responsible for it. In any case, the French delegates and those of the other nations represented have no responsibility in the matter, as they had not been asked to pronounce on it. The correspondent of the Corriere della Sera had also heard that the heads of the Grand Orient of France and of the Scottish lodge were drawing up a declaration which would explain the matter in this sense, and that they would take advantage of the opportunity to insert a warm assurance of Italophil sentiment and of their support of Italian claims. M. Corneau, the French grand master, had already seized the opportunity of declaring his sincere devotion to Italy which had been increased by his recent visit to the Italian front.

CAMP FUNSTON IS ALL READY

Second Largest Training Ground for American Soldiers Now Expected to Receive More Than 70,000 by October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan.—Camp Funston is ready to receive the first increment of the new national army. It is the second largest cantonment and the largest training ground for soldiers in the United States. Between 70,000 and 80,000 men are expected to be in the camp on the various sections of the Fort Riley reservation by Oct. 1.

The national army cantonment is at Camp Funston, at the northeast corner of the reservation, 10 miles from Junction City and an equal distance from Manhattan. It is about four miles from the permanent quarters at Fort Riley. The Fort Riley reservation comprises about 30,000 acres, all in Geary county. It takes in a large section of the Kaw river bottoms, from the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers. The reservation extends far back into the rocky bluffs, affording an excellent training ground for all forms of soldier activities. Just south of the river there is a big flat of thousands of acres, where 100,000 men could maneuver at one time.

Throughout the summer there have been from 12,000 to 15,000 men on the reservation. At the permanent quarters of the artillery and cavalry divisions the 2200 men of the first officers' training camp were quartered. A little later the post was made a hospital corps training ground and temporary barracks were constructed for 6000 men. Then four regiments of cavalry and two regiments of artillery were ordered formed at Ft. Riley for the regular army service. Some national guard troops also have been stationed at the fort.

Actually there are four distinct camps on the reservation, stretching along the Kaw River for eight miles, the national army cantonment being the largest. The buildings now completed or under construction are to house 49,000 men of the draft army. This cantonment is more than two miles long, solid rows of company buildings in regimental formation, 12,000 feet long and 400 feet wide. Each of the buildings is 100 by 40 feet, two stories high and with a kitchen at the rear. Each of these buildings will house a company of 165 men, kitchen, dining room, bathrooms and a large lounge room being provided in addition to the dormitories. The buildings are constructed in rows, a regiment of 16 companies each occupying a complete row of buildings, with an administration building and quarters for officers in addition.

The regular army and the hospital corps temporary barracks are frame and only one story high. The national guard units are camping in tents. The hospital corps is quartered in temporary barracks one story high.

One can stand on the hills back of the Pawnee, Riley and Ogden flats, making up the three sections of the reservation, and at no point can see all of the cantonment. It is eight miles from the point where one strikes the first barracks in a motor drive through the camp, to the northernmost buildings of the national army cantonment, and practically every foot of this distance is like driving through a town, with row upon row of tents, one and two-story barracks. In addition to the army barracks there are stables for several thousand horses and mules, sheds for the hundreds of motor trucks, and large buildings for warehouses, the bakery, where all the bread is made for the entire camp, and the eight Y. M. C. A. recreation buildings. The Union Pacific Railroad is constructing a belt line almost 30 miles

long around and through the camp, so that freight may be delivered at convenient warehouses. It is building a double track from Manhattan to Junction City, to handle the passenger traffic between the post and these cities. Four switch engines are kept busy handling the freight business in the new yards of the post, and around the belt line. There are 4000 men employed in the building of the national army barracks alone. The barracks for 17,000 men will be completed within two weeks.

Complete water and sewer systems are being constructed. Pure water will be brought into every building on the reservation and all waste will be carried to the Kaw River, far below the reservation. The main water lines from the pumping station are of 12-inch pipe. The water and sewerage systems and the light and power plants are of the same capacities as for a city of 100,000 population.

In addition to providing rooms in the bottoms for barracks for housing 70,000 men and affording a parade ground for them, the reservation provides sufficient grounds for drill work, a rifle range that will accommodate 3000 men at one time and an artillery rifle range where five-inch guns may be used.

NEED FOR SAVING PRESS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In an article in the Journal, Charles Humbert declares that unless urgent measures are adopted to save it without delay, the French press is doomed to disappear owing to the lack of paper in the country. From the first day of any anxiety on the subject of the paper supply, M. Humbert affirms that he opposed, with all his might the policy of economy as a solution of the problem and begged that recourse might be had either to manufacture or to importation. Lack of the necessary labor and the need of men for the army was put forward as an objection to manufacture, and financial reasons were cited as a bar to importation.

While the catastrophe threatens France, M. Humbert declares, and while their miserable two-page papers reveal to the alien the country's impotence in the matter, the German papers in the face of difficulties which their Government does its best to overcome, continue to appear in editions of 10, 12, or even 24 pages, bearing witness in all the neutral countries to the power of German organization.

The English papers appear as usual because a far-seeing administration has taken measures to assure the transport, at reduced freight rates, of Scandinavian wood pulp. The Italian papers appear with from four to six pages, six times a week because the State has taken upon itself to provide the paper at a reasonable price, considerably below market rates. The French press alone is merely a shadow of its former self owing to the indifference of the Government. All the same, it is impossible, declares M. Humbert, that "the highest expression of moral personality which has ever arisen among the nations," to quote M. Painlevé, should be prevented henceforward by lack of paper from making its voice heard in words which have so often served to uplift the conscience of the world. It is impossible that for want of paper the country should be left in war time at the mercy of rumors and secret propaganda and to uncertainty and ignorance, whence arise all sorts of illusions, depressions and panics. It is impossible that in this gigantic struggle between 20 nations and two civilizations, ideas which constitute their great strength and without which everything else would be as nothing, should be deprived of their chief instrument, the press.

France, having been saved from slavery must also be saved from the darkness which threatens her, by preserving for her, not only the Parisian papers, but the provincial and special papers which stand for all that is most spontaneous, and most alive in the general thought of the community.

To achieve this what must be done? asks M. Humbert, and replies that, following the example of the enemy, the allied and neutral governments, the French Government must do its duty. A few hundred specialists must be sent back from the army to the paper factories, which themselves are really also turning out war material. These same factories must be furnished with the necessary materials, that is to say with wood pulp which exists in abundance in Sweden, Norway, the United States and Canada, and which can be carried as extra freight on the decks of the ships bringing over foodstuffs. The paper when made must be distributed fairly to papers representing all shades of opinions, but its use must be limited, during war time, as regards catalogues, prospectuses and things of that description. M. Humbert declares that in this way alone can the French press continue to exist, and he warns the Government to face its responsibility before it is too late, and to recognize that France without newspapers, a silent and ignorant France, would be a half-beaten France.

WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Common Cause draws attention to the fact that one of the six British official representatives at the Anglo-German conference at The Hague on prisoners of war was a woman, Mrs. David Livingstone, an American married to a British officer. Mrs. Livingstone, it states, has been a member and hon. secretary of the Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners ever since it was formed two years ago. Until then she had never taken part in public work of any kind. Today, there is probably no one in England who has a more extensive knowledge of the actual conditions in prisoners' camps in Germany and elsewhere.

AUSTRIA WOULD WELCOME PEACE

So Says American Citizen Who Reaches Switzerland After Long Stay in Vienna—Exorbitant Prices for Foodstuffs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—According to an American business man who has recently been permitted to leave Vienna after a residence of 3½ years, Austria is heartily tired of the war, and the prospect of a fourth winter of it is driving the whole nation to desperation. Food has reached prohibitive prices, as also have clothing and shoes. There is no longer any hope of a victorious end of the war, not even amongst the most ignorant classes, and the Government would welcome peace if it could be had without any loss of territory or the payment of an indemnity.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the above-mentioned American, who for obvious reasons cannot permit his name to be published, said, "After three years of war, everybody in Austria is simply longing for peace, and the average Austrian would not care very much upon what terms it was obtained. He realizes more than ever, now that America has come into the war, that the prospects of the Central Powers coming out victorious are absolutely hopeless. The new Russian offensive has added to the general feeling of depression, and much anxiety is felt regarding Lemberg and the Hungarian frontier."

"The home situation is, if possible, even more gloomy. Food is becoming scarcer every day and prices are rising steadily. Beef costs \$2 a pound and pork and veal nearly as much, and a goose costs \$30. After a drought of 71 days, there were hardly any fresh vegetables to be had; spinach from Hungary costs 50 cents a pound, tomatoes 40 cents, potatoes 25 cents a pound, and cauliflowers \$1 each. Rice costs \$5 a pound. Sugar is only to be had in the very smallest quantities and people have to be content with a saccharin which does not sweeten. Butter is now being apportioned out at one-eighth of a pound each person per week; it costs \$3 a pound and, even at this price, the infinitesimal ration is often not to be had. The milk question is perhaps causing more anxiety to the authorities and the public generally than anything else. The daily supply has fallen below 70,000 gallons, and of this quantity, about one-tenth is spoiled by the hot weather and delay in transportation. The consequence is that the average allowance for each person is less than one-eighth of a pint a day. There is no hope of any betterment in the milk situation, as the grass feed is nearly exhausted owing to the continuous drought."

"In ordinary times considerable quantities of artificial ice are manufactured in Vienna, but recently the factories sent circulars to their customers, announcing that they would be obliged to shut down owing to the shortage of coal and the lack of labor. The Allies' blockade has also stopped the import of some highly necessary chemicals and raw materials, but coal, after all, is the greatest difficulty. Thus in the hottest months of the year, and with food at such extortionate prices, the Viennese housewife is forced to do without ice."

"Not less important than the food question is that of coal. How to obtain a sufficient supply for the coming winter is taxing the ablest men in the government. Austria has coal in abundance, but the difficulty lies in the mining and transportation. Many thousands of the miners have been drafted into the army and sent to the front and the railways are almost monopolized for the transportation of army supplies. The military authorities have so far refused to release any of these men. Even in the hot weather the shortage of coal is causing immense public inconvenience and has seriously reduced the city water supply, as there is not enough coal for the pumping stations. For 10 whole weeks Vienna had no rain and as the streets were left unwashed the conditions became intolerable."

"Various attempts have been made by the officials to reduce the cost of the most necessary foodstuffs. The system of maximum prices has been tried and proved a dismal failure. The amount fixed has always dissatisfied the seller, and the goods have immediately disappeared from the market. Only recently at Prague, the authorities announced maximum prices for vegetables. The market-women immediately carried away all their produce and returning later, sat by their empty stalls and jeered at their would-be customers."

"Social life in Vienna has changed greatly during the last months. The cafes are as crowded as ever, but the guests are not particularly cheerful, and this is not to be wondered at. The worst of it all is that there is nothing to look forward to. The bad dinner of today will not be made up for by a good dinner tomorrow; on the contrary, there may be no dinner at all. This year, owing to the food difficulties, the great majority of the Viennese have no hope of country vacations. The authorities refused to give the holiday resorts any additional supplies of provisions, and consequently scores of these places have refused to accept any visitors. As for the laboring class, it is difficult to see how they manage to exist at all. Thousands have not tasted meat, butter or cheese for months. Potatoes, bread which is almost unobtainable, and a very few vegetables make up their daily fare. Horseflesh is being eaten very largely and by people who never tasted it before. In peace times it costs eight cents a pound, but the price has gradually advanced, and now it costs between 70 and 80 cents. Many butchers, unable to obtain their normal supply of ordinary meat, are selling horseflesh. The public are indignant at having to pay such exorbitant prices, but the butchers point to the horse market where animals realize from \$100 to \$500 apiece."

GROWTH IN ENGLISH FOOD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Director-General of Food Production has published an interesting report on the harvest of 1917 which states that in previous published reports it was estimated that the total increased acreage in England and Wales (over the 1916 area) for the harvest of 1917 would amount to 300,000 acres. This was a very conjectural figure, based upon reports made before the spring cultivations were completed, and, in view of the climatic conditions experienced, it would not have been surprising if the estimate had proved optimistic.

The preliminary figures of the annual agricultural returns have, however, now been received and show that the increased area in England and Wales of corn and potatoes for the present harvest amounts to no less than 347,000 acres, made up as follows:

	Acres	Increase or decrease over 1916
Wheat	1,911,000	1,000
Barley	1,459,000	127,000
Oats	2,230,000	145,000
Potatoes	504,000	78,000
Total		347,000

This result, the report continues, exceeds all expectations and affords some idea of the exceptional efforts made by farmers this spring, in the face of unusually adverse conditions. It also indicates the immense value of the assistance given by the War Office, by the loan of soldiers for work on the land. Without this help, and without the impetus given by the work of the agricultural executive committees, it would have been impossible, not merely to effect an increase in this year's crops, but to avert a decrease (from 1916) which was estimated at not less than 200,000 acres.

The net result of the Food Production campaign in England and Wales up to date may therefore be reckoned as an additional 550,000-600,000 acres of corn and potatoes for the harvest of 1917. This is irrespective of the still greater relative increase achieved by the small grower. It is not possible to give accurate figures with regard to this, but the estimate already made of a quadrupled area of small cultivation is probably considerably below the mark. It is estimated, for example, that the number of allotments in England and Wales has been increased by at least half a million, and the displacement of flowers by vegetables has been general in gardens throughout the country.

PROPOSED AIR SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The army airman Dahlbeck has proposed the establishment of an air service for mail and passengers between Stockholm and Petrograd. It is apparently intended that the services from Sweden to Aland shall be made by air and thence by motor boat to Finland, and to Petrograd by train.

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE

is not a Worcestershire. It is a skillfully blended combination of condiments which imparts to soups, rarebits, meats, fish and the like a distinction of flavor which assures the success of any dish.

"Always in good taste" Sold Everywhere
G. F. HEBBLEIN & BRO.
Sole Importers
196 Trumbull Street
HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

57-61 Franklin Street, BOSTON.

The Soldier's "Housewife"

A KHAKI KIT containing every requisite for mending.

Complete and Convenient, 75c Ea

HONOR DAYS FOR DRAFT MEN

Acting Governor of Missouri Calls on Communities to Show Patriotic Appreciation—Saloons Ordered Closed

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—A proclamation has been issued by Acting Gov. Wallace Crossley directing the excise commissioner of St. Louis and the excise boards of St. Louis County, Kansas City and St. Joseph to close all saloons on Sept. 5 and 19, and Oct. 3, when drafted men must enter for the mobilization camp at Ft. Riley.

On each of these days the saloons must close from midnight to midnight. The four communities affected by the order furnish 5819 of the State's quota of 18,660 men for the national army.

"On these days," says the proclamation, "every village, community and city will contribute of its manhood to our country's cause, and it would be quite appropriate to the spirit of the occasion, which will be a significant moment in our history, that local appreciation be shown our departing neighbors and friends at that time. Let us accord them the honor they deserve; let us applaud their patriotism and make the three days designated above days of inspiration to those who go and those who remain behind. May the spirit of true Americanism, thoughtful, dignified and impressive, prevail upon these occasions, so that we may all feel the solemnity of the hour—the beginning of our sacrifice, as we send forth our pledges in this struggle for national honor, even for national life. I have directed the officials vested with enforcement of the excise laws in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis County to see that all saloons and bars remain closed upon each of the three days set for the departure of Missouri's quota."

REMOVAL OF ALIENS RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is understood that recommendations have been received from army and navy officers for the removal of all alien enemies from Ellis Island because it is possible to observe nearly all shipping activities in New York Harbor from there. Three enemy aliens from Buffalo, three from Richmond, Va., two from Gloucester, Mass., and one each from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Hartford were removed in the special car reserved for their transference.

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander

548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

ON OUR "clearance counter" are summer shoes, both high and low, marked at prices that make it worth one's while to investigate, even though there are but few sizes in any style. Some of these shoes will cost three and four times as much next summer.

Auto Comfort Cushion

adds very much to the pleasure of auto riding and insures a secure position when driving by enabling you to reach the brake and clutch with your foot.

They are made over strong wire frame with steel springs, which insures perfect shape at all times.

Sent post paid on receipt of price:
14 in. \$2.50; 16 in. \$3.00.

NOVELTY MFG. CO., Mfrs.
587-59 Westworth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Plumber's Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$5.00 per year and upwards.
Storage for Silver and Valuable at Reasonable Rates.

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
228 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

PLUMBING

TUCKER & CO.
473 Tremont St. Boston
Branch 5300

SENATORS DELAY WAR TAX BILL

Clique Said to Be Employing Same Tactics as Were Used When Administration Food Measure Was Up in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate on the publishers tax, proposed in the War Revenue Bill, and on the plan of the Finance Committee to impose an additional tax on second class postage matter was continued today, the discussion being around the amendment offered by Senator McKellar to place a zone rate tax on all second class mail matter.

Senator Shields of Tennessee, defending the McKellar proposal, stated that this was the only method of taxation which would affect all publications alike, and which would not work a hardship on the country newspaper, which as a rule has a purely local circulation. He contended that if the committee plan were adhered to, many small publishers would be forced to shut down.

Senator Shields asserted that the people residing in rural communities were better informed on public happenings, were closer readers of the papers, than persons dwelling in urban communities, and that a tax which would cause these small papers to go out of business would work a grave injustice. It is thought likely, however, that the McKellar proposal will fall through.

Senator Hardwick's plan for imposing a graduated tax on advertising matter is more likely to be accepted, although there is a strong sentiment in favor of exempting publishers and their publications from taxation. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts favors this plan, and in a speech delivered on Tuesday he gave many reasons relative to the inadvisability of placing a tax at the present time on newspapers and magazines.

It was thought earlier in the week that the section now under discussion would be disposed of today, and that the war profits section would then be taken up. Now, however, there is no indication as to when the former section will be voted upon. It is patent that an effort is being engineered by a clique of senators to again delay the game. What purposes are held in view by the men behind this plan are well covered, but the same tactics which characterized the final passage of the Administration Food Bill are beginning to be evinced.

Senate leaders and sponsors of the War Tax Bill had thought to dispose of the measure by last Saturday, and today it is safe to venture the prediction that the measure may be held up for two more weeks. When the publishers' tax and the second class mail rate problem are disposed of, then will come the war profits section.

Maneuvers which are taking place in cloak rooms and which are indicated by small groups of senators gathered in earnest conversation in the foyers of the Senate, augur for a struggle of no trifling proportions.

This will be the most important action, with a few notable exceptions, which the Senate has taken during the present session. Whether the Senate accepts a material upward revision of tax rates on war profits, or frowns on such a proposition, the result either way will be of momentous import.

The question will be whether the profiteers, that is, those who have reaped exorbitant profits as a result of the war and its attendant huge contracts for steel, munitions, ships, etc., shall pay an equitable share of the burden of war financing or shall be permitted to retain all their swollen profits, or whether the laboring classes shall pay increased prices for coffee, tea, tobacco, etc.

This question and its many side issues will engross the attention of the Senate as soon as it can be brought up for debate. However, the view of the Senate Finance Committee is shared by those, especially outside the Senate, who are looking ahead, and by those who foresee the possibility of war expenditures dating further into the future than the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Senators who advocate a practical conscription of wealth, a 75 per cent and 80 per cent tax on excess earnings, apparently do not consider, it is pointed out, the fact that the war may not end this year. The estimate of the Finance Committee calls for \$2,500,000,000. The radical senators, who in some quarters are termed "maximalists," are attempting to raise a sum through increased taxes on war profits which would derive a sum aggregating \$3,500,000,000 or thereabouts.

Senators who compose the membership of the Finance Committee point out that the plan now favored and reported by the committee finds funds for the present fiscal year, and foresees the swollen profits and huge incomes as prolific sources of revenue yet untouched, and to be held in leash for use later on. It is further pointed out that the committee is placing a tax on war profits which takes a goodly sum from the war earnings.

This matter will be taken up and threshed out by the Senate some time this week. Partly because of the many issues involved in the consideration of this problem, a problem which presents many issues, and partly because the Administration has not expressed itself as to its desire with regard to the matter, the date for the final disposal of the bill cannot be set.

On Tuesday the part of that section placing a three cent war tax on first-class postage was eliminated by a vote of 59 to 29. The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing the committee's proposal to tax publishers. Senator Weeks opened debate on this section, advocat-

ing that it be stricken from the bill. At the instigation of some of the members of the Finance Committee who believe that an effort is being made to delay a vote on the bill as long as possible, a petition was circulated on Monday to invoke the cloture rule to force an early vote on the pending bill. Senator Lewis stated that it was not the purpose to submit the petition to the Senate, but that it was deemed advisable to have such a petition in readiness in case of emergency.

FLAG FOR U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

Specimen flags from the design selected for the merchant marine by the United States Shipping Board have been forwarded to Washington for approval.

The new flag was designed by Charles Collins, a Boston architect



Flag design selected by United States Shipping Board

and designer. It has a pure white field with the national shield in full color in the center showing the red, white and blue, supported by an anchor in blue, and the words U. S. on the left, and S. B. on the right, for the United States Shipping Board. Most of the flags will measure nine feet long, and six feet wide, size to be flown by vessels of 8000 tons or more.

The flags are to be sent to each of the 300 vessels taken over from private shipping companies, either in process of construction or completed. They also will be sent to each of the 98 former German steamers, seized by this Government, the German ships handed over to the United States by the government of Cuba, and each of the 1000 ships to be built by the Shipping Board.

WHY SIAM ENTERED WAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Prince Charoon, Siamese plenipotentiary in Paris, has given to a representative of Le Journal Siam's reasons for entering the war. "Our Government is breaking off relations with the Central Empire," said Prince Charoon, "and is declaring war on them, because the two powers have made use of methods which are contrary to humanity and justice and which violate international rights and agreements. Siam has made vigorous protests against these proceedings and against a propaganda it could not tolerate. Germany and Austria-Hungary took no notice of our protests. In such circumstances it was necessary for us to declare war, and we decided to do so. A Japanese general said that victory would be with the nation who could hold out a quarter of an hour longer than its adversary. May a Siamese diplomatist express the opinion that victory may also fall to the side which can dispose of slightly more considerable effective? By joining the Allies Siam is adding a very little, but still it is adding a little, to the allied forces. . . . Also it is showing a good example to the still hesitating neutrals."

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY
ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—The trustees of St. Johnsbury Academy announce that the fall term of the seventy-sixth year will open Sept. 4 under the new principal, Joseph A. Davis. Frederick Porter will take the department of physics. Miss Mary Catherine Root, a graduate of the University of Vermont, will teach English and general science and will have the supervision of the Fairbanks cottage. William Hoyt of North Anson, Me., will teach mathematics. He is a graduate of Colby University. The new department of domestic economy will be conducted by Miss Helen I. Gray of St. Johnsbury, who specialized at Columbia University.

JAPANESE TO VISIT BOSTON
Boston is preparing to entertain the members of the Japanese Mission early next month. The mission recently arrived in the United States and is now engaged on official duties at Washington. Plans for a tour of the chief cities of the country are being made for the visitors, and the itinerary is to include Boston. The exact date of the mission's arrival here is yet undetermined. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley will have some voice in this connection, communicating with First Assistant Secretary of State Phillips.

COMMENDED FOR GALLANTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today commended the following navy enlisted men for gallantry: William A. Reider, seaman, U. S. S. San Diego; Cutler Dyer, coxswain, and Edmund Roy McMahon, machinist's mate, Honolulu; Edward Meier, water tender, U. S. S. Jacob Jones; John F. Walsh, fireman, U. S. S. Seattle; Max J. Rawlings, seaman, U. S. S. De Kalb; Alfred Dubharme, fireman, U. S. S. Birmingham; and James L. Gill, coxswain, U. S. S. Kittery.

TAKING A MEAN ADVANTAGE

There was something in his general appearance and demeanor, as he entered the dining room, that she could not remember having noticed before in all the years of their married life. It was something intangible, inexplicable, indescribable. She had heard him, before descending to his breakfast, walking with such an unusual tread across his room, that she was on the point of calling his name, on some excuse, to assure herself that a strange man had not entered the house. But she restrained herself.

He came down the stairs with a different footfall, so unlike that to which she had become familiar as to cause her to look through the dining room, across the little reception hall, to see if it could really be he.

It could and it was, and she was amazed to see how greatly he had changed since yesterday morning.

He had been out the night before until a late hour, but he had not given an account of himself when he came in, although she had afforded him an opportunity, just as he had tipped-toed to the first landing, by asking him if he would go down cellar and see if he had left a window open in the laundry.

When he ascended the stairs again she must have been asleep, for she could not recall the circumstance. And here he was, this morning, a greatly changed man.

He seemed taller, straighter, than when he last gave her his usual morning salute. He looked almost handsome! And there was such a quiet firmness about his poise, and a restrained dignity in his manner, that when he said, "Ellen, please pass the cream," she felt like saying, "I beg

your pardon, sir; certainly," but she again restrained herself.

He was silent while eating his prunes, but she felt that he was thinking, and waited.

"It would be mighty unlike Henry," she said to herself, "if he had a secret that he would not give away before leaving for the office. If he doesn't tell me everything before he goes this morning, then I shall think that something remarkable has happened."

A silence, dense enough to slice and toast, remained unbroken while he ate his alfalfa.

He had reached for a doughnut, and looked at his watch.

The minutes were flying!

She wanted to ask him what was up, but pride held her back. Unless his whole nature had been revolutionized, she reasoned, he would speak soon.

He looked at his watch again, and made as if to rise, but, instead, asked if she would kindly pass the sugar.

"I won't be home to dinner this evening, Ellen," he said.

"No," he repeated, "nor tomorrow evening; nor any evening for some time."

"Business?" she inquired.

"No," he replied, "not business."

"Pleasure?" she smilingly inquired.

"No, Ellen, not pleasure. These are not times in which we should seek pleasure."

"I know," she exclaimed. "I know what it is, Henry," and her face lighted up. "You have bought an auto and you're taking lessons so that you can surprise me by driving it home yourself. I don't think, Henry, that I shall care to trust you inside of a month or two."

"You won't have to," he said. "I'm not taking automobile lessons."

"Then you haven't got the machine you've been talking about all winter?"

"No. These are not times in which I would care to own a machine."

"What do you mean by talking about 'times' so much?"

"These are War Times, Ellen."

"Yes, but what have you got to do with war, Henry?"

He arose from the table and, without replying, walked into the living room.

How changed he seemed! how straight! how stalwart! Yes, how much better looking!

She knew not what it was that held her mouth, so to speak, hermetically sealed. It was that intangible, inexplicable, indescribable something again. It seemed to her that an influence had come into their home that had been a stranger to it in the past.

Would he speak, or would he leave her in suspense?

For the first time since about four years after their marriage she felt that after all, she was the weaker vessel!

He was putting on his overcoat. He had his hat in hand.

He strode across the little reception hall toward the door.

"Do not sit up for me," he said. "There is no telling when I shall be home tonight. These are uncertain times."

He stepped out on the veranda.

"What is it, Henry?" she pleaded. "Are you taking degrees in another secret society, or what are you doing?"

"It is better you should not know, Ellen," he said, as he threw his shoulders back. "It would only disturb you unnecessarily. In these times—"

She sprang out on the porch and caught him by the lapel of his coat.

"There you go again," she said. "about these times! What about 'these times'? I want to know! What are you doing out nights till all hours? I must know. Tell me."

"Wasn't that the bell?" he asked. "Don't detain me; I shall miss my train."

2 Days More August Fur Sale 2 Days More

Thursday and Friday—Then the sale closes
Every catalog number marked up Friday night

—every model in catalogue of August 1 may be ordered for two more days.

—furs purchased within next two days will be held until December 1.

—purchases made within next two days will appear on bills November 1.

Examples of the values:

MOLE COAT
48 inches long—Kolinsky trimmed.
August Sale Price 245.00
September Price 325.00

RACCOON COAT
45 in. long.....August Sale Price 149.00
September Price 195.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT
Hudson Seal Collar and cuffs; 45 in.
August Sale Price 78.00
September Price 110.00

HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPE
A richly beautiful wrap.
August Sale Price 289.00
September Price 375.00

HUDSON SEAL SET
Stole collar—caneen muff.
August Sale Price 29.50
September Price 40.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—Ermine and Kolinsky collar and cuffs.
August Sale Price 365.00
September Price 450.00

BLACK FOX SET
With brush and head.
August Sale Price 65.00
September Price 85.00

YUKON WOLF SET
Animal scarf and muff.
August Sale Price 45.00
September Price 60.00

NATURAL RACCOON SET
Large muff—animal collar.
August Sale Price 32.50
September Price 45.00

POIRET FOX SET
One of the most wanted fox furs.
August Sale Price 95.00
September Price 125.00

Examples of the values:

ERMINE CAPE
Exquisite broad cape of extra fine quality skins—trimmed with tails.
August Sale Price 235.00
September Price 285.00

NATURAL FISHER SET
Handsome animal scarf.
August Sale Price 110.00
September Price 150.00

KOLINSKY CAPE
Beautiful, glossy skins—luxurious new model.....August Sale Price 158.00
September Price 200.00

HUDSON SEAL COATEE
With chinchilla squirrel collar and cuffs.
August Sale Price 105.00
September Price 150.00



HUDSON SEAL COAT
(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in. Skunk trimmed.....August Sale Price 229.00
September Price 285.00

MOLE AND ERMINE SET
One of the most effective sets in the sale.....August Sale Price 95.00
September Price 125.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in. Natural Skunk trimmed.....August Sale Price 178.00
September Price 225.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in. Fine selected skins.....August Sale Price 145.00
September Price 185.00

BLACK LYNX SET
Unusually long scarf—muff in one of the new shapes.....August Sale Price 69.00
September Price 95.00

Tremont St.
Near West
Boston

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West
Boston

Hudson Seal Coat
(Seal-dyed Muskrat)
Kolinsky Trimmed



Aug. Price
\$229
Sept. Price
\$235

HOUSTON STARTS INQUIRY INTO RIOT

HOUSTON, Tex.—Investigation has been begun by the City Board of Inquiry into conditions in the camp of the twenty-fourth Infantry, Negro, prior to the rioting of some of the men in the west end of Houston recently. Major K. S. Snow, commander of the Negroes, appeared before the board in answer to a summons, but said that without the consent of Maj. Gen. George Bell Jr., commanding, he could not testify. As the board had received no reply from the War Department in answer to its communication asking that Major Snow be permitted to give testimony, the board permitted the major to retire.

The board of inquiry is without power to take action looking toward punishment of the Negro soldiers.

MANDARINS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. Maginot, Minister for the Colonies, received recently several Indo-Chinese Mandarins, who had just returned from the French front, where they had inspected the Annamite soldiers and workers. Cochinchina was represented by Triphu Vinh, Tonkin by Triphu Thuy, and Annam by Quanan Hien and Trihuyn Khai. They expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the conditions under which the Annamites lived and fought at the front and stated that they were moved by feelings of great loyalty to France. The Mandarin Khai, son of the Minister of Public Education in Annam, who has but recently arrived from Indo-China, brought to the French Government an expression of absolute devotion from the Emperor of Annam.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The city officials of Houston, Tex., have telegraphed to Secretary Baker a request that army officers who had knowledge of the incidents in the outbreak of members of the twenty-fourth Infantry, colored, there, recently, be permitted to appear before the civil investigation of the occurrence in progress in the Texas city. The matter was referred to Brigadier-General Chamberlain, inspector-general of the army, who is now en route to Houston to cooperate with officials of the Southern Department in the military inquiry.

The secretary indicated that the War Department contemplated no action of any kind until the findings of the military board of inquiry had been received. General Chamberlain went to Houston as head of the bureau which is making the investigation, but has not been authorized to take the work out of the hands of the department officers.

PRESS SECONDS REPLY TO POPE

President Wilson's Response to Peace Proposals Characterized as a New Emancipation Proclamation, Even to Germans

President Wilson's reply to the peace note of the Vatican, declining to accept the terms proposed, meets with hearty approval from the press of the United States. Following are extracts from editorials in prominent journals:

New York World

President Wilson's reply to the Vatican peace proposals can be compressed into five words: "No peace with Prussian autocracy." The President makes that issue fundamental, sweeping all other questions aside. . . . Again he has the President proved himself the great spokesman and interpreter of modern democracy. His note to the Vatican is a new emancipation proclamation—emancipation for the German people themselves if they will accept it, no less than for the peoples that are already crushed or menaced by ruthless military power. A "peace that should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments," and upon "their equal rights to freedom, security and self-government and to a participation in fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world"—that is the very corner stone of true civilization. Unless that is won out of the blood and welter of this war all is lost, and lost to the Germans themselves as well as to the rest of mankind.

New York Times

To the Pope's proposal that the Allies meet Germany in a friendly and mutually trustful negotiation the President answers that there is no one to negotiate with. . . . "The President offers peace to the German people, but none to men who would accept the offer with a lie in their mouths, none to men whose treaties, he says, 'no man, no nation, could now depend on.' We do not seek their ruin, we seek our safety and our children's. That safety we will not trust to the dice box. 'We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure.' The German people can save themselves by assuring our safety, by giving us men with whom we can negotiate. They can do this by restoring our confidence in 'the possibility of a covenanted peace.' They can do it when they destroy their autocracy and give over its and their tyrannical ambitions. If they are blind, and will not restore 'the possibility of a covenanted peace,' then nothing remains but to set our hands steadfastly to the task and bring this agony to an end by a dictated peace.

New York Sun

No peace can be made which allows the German Government to start anew; which leaves that part of Europe already crippled to hobble on unaided; which condones the wrong and only hopes to avoid it in the future. What Mr. Wilson said in his first declaration of war: that we fight not the German people but the rulers of the German people, he makes still plainer now.

Could there be a sharper indictment than this: "We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany unless supported by the will of the German people themselves?"

New York Herald

President Wilson rejects the peace proposal of the Pope, and in language that will ring around the world gives reasons. There can be no truce with Prussianism, no temporizing with evil. Peace cannot be based upon any such flimsy structure as the word of the present German Government.

Speaking not alone for the United States, but for the peoples of all nations now fighting by our side, President Wilson makes it clear that they are in this war in order to lay the foundations of an enduring peace, a peace based on justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind. For such a peace the word of the present rulers of Germany cannot be taken. The only peace acceptable will be one supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. No man, no nation can depend upon the word of the German Government, no agreement it could make would be of any more value than others of its "scraps of paper."

Boston Herald

We believe the President has expressed, with admirable precision, the attitude of the American people in the present crisis; they want peace, but they want it on a basis that affords adequate assurance of its lasting. We believe the war is nearing an end—an end which will secure the future peace of the world. To yield just on the edge of such an accomplishment would be a prodigious mistake. There is something in knowing when to stop. Nothing could be more tragic than to give up the fight on the edge of a momentous triumph. And in saying this, we feel that we have no eye singled to the advantage of our own country, or even of the allied group, but rather the moral health of our common humanity as it nears one of the great turnstiles.

Boston Post

This reply meets expectations and forecasts: It is that which the President's utterances of recent months have made consistent; it reaches the very heart of the contention of this

Government ever since the declaration of war. And that is, that there can be no peace with a ruthless and brutal autocracy that has become morally bankrupt and has impressed the rest of the world with the utter unreliability of its promises. The high motives of Pope Benedict and the desirability of a lasting peace are acknowledged by the President. But he shows in his most crystalline and effective fashion how futile and evanescent any peace would be backed only by the puny faith of the Hohenzollerns.

Boston Globe

The President has answered the Pope with the courteous candor which the motives of the Pontiff deserved. At the same time he has appealed to the German people over the head of their Government, and he has appealed also to the peoples of the Entente, including the Russians.

Again he offers the German people a basis for enduring peace. Again he proposes to the Allies a platform of liberal peace terms, of which their admiration has hitherto been, unfortunately, more discreet than cordial. Again he offers the Russian social democracy the pledge that the United States is not in the war for any territorial greeds or hopes of indemnities.

To the Pope, President Wilson repeats that free peoples dare not risk an inconclusive peace with a secret autocratic Government which is under no measure of popular control.

Boston Advertiser

The note has all the suavity which diplomacy could muster, but it is not weak and it does not hide behind nice phrases. The moral bankruptcy of the Kaiser's Government is our enemy's sorest spot, and on it the President bases his refusal to trust to these "hysters" in world politics the priceless stock in trade of democracy in the United States, Russia or elsewhere in the world.

We cannot but feel that the President has made his rejection of the Pope's offer a bigger step towards permanent peace than his acceptance at this time could have been.

Boston Journal

President Wilson's answer to Pope Benedict's peace proposal is a rejection in form and an acceptance in substance. . . . Both the Pope and the President want peace, permanent peace, and at the earliest possible moment. They are agreed on the fundamentals upon which such a peace shall be established. The President, however, asserts his belief that a peace concluded with the forces now guiding the Central Powers will not be binding on them and cannot be lasting.

Providence Journal

The President's answer is a state paper of great dignity and clarity. It is an epitome of the war aims of the Nation, a reaffirmation of the solemn pledge the American people made with themselves when they entered the war; a renewal of their covenant with other free peoples to see it through. The German people are at liberty to do as they please about their own domestic institutions. But one thing they must understand, and the House of Hohenzollern must understand—and Pope Benedict must not fail to understand, as the all-embracing reason for this flatly unfavorable response to his mediatory overtures—that the Government of the United States will not treat, by way of peace upon any such plan as His Holiness proposes, with the irresponsible Government which has "swept a whole continent within the tide of blood."

Hartford Courant

The answer is in effect that the United States cannot trust the present rulers of Germany; that the world has learned by bitter experience that it cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany, and that it is in no mood to conclude a peace which may be broken at the Kaiser's pleasure.

Springfield Republican

With unerring accuracy President Wilson . . . touches the weak spot in any proposal involving essentially the status quo ante bellum. The world cannot trust the faith of Germany under its present rulers. Again he draws, and even more sharply than before, the distinction between the German people and their Machiavelian Government, which knows neither truth nor honor nor mercy. Perhaps the deepest significance of the note lies in its appeal to the peoples of the Central Empires to assert themselves. How it will be taken in stiffly disciplined and homogenous Germany may be doubtful, but unquestionably it will strike a vibrant chord in Austria-Hungary.

Springfield Union

While the President emphasizes the fact that the American people desire no reprisals upon the German people, he no longer talks of a peace without victory. On the contrary he longs for a victory that will effectually prevent a repetition of the great catastrophe that has come upon the world as a result of an irresponsible government exercising complete control over a vast military establishment. When the German people obtain the mastery of their own affairs, when they prove the sincerity of their desire for peace by cleaning house, when they are willing to repair the wrongs done by making such restitution as is within their power, when, in short, they learn that peace can only come by their own acts of contrition, then the war will end, but until then it must go on, be the sacrifices what they may.

Philadelphia Inquirer

If Germany herself will do the bidding of highwayman autocracy, well and good. If she will undertake to govern herself and destroy the military system that has for years been a world menace, we, the countries fighting against that system, will be

more than delighted. But if she will not undertake the task—if it is too great a one for her to accomplish—nothing remains but for us to do it for her. Such is the plain meaning of the President's reply to the Pope, and it ought to clear the atmosphere, not only in the United States, but in Europe. The people of Germany and of Austria now know for a certainty that there will be no halting in our preparations for determined warfare and that peace proposals are useless unless they conform to the requirements laid down by Mr. Wilson.

Washington Post

President Wilson lays bare the inherent weakness of any proposal to make peace on any terms with the German Government, this weakness being the inability of that Government to give any pledge or promise that other nations would accept. The German Government having destroyed its reputation for truth and honor, no one else can restore it. It is for Germany to seek peace from within, by setting aside the mad murderers who have run her toward ruin. . . . The United States, through President Wilson, notifies Germany that the war will go on until evidence is given to the world, by defeat or inner reform, that Germany is no longer a maniac, but a peaceable neighbor.

Baltimore American

This Government cannot be a party to any peace proposals that would simply mean a renewal of the war and that would give Germany ample time to prepare for it. Germany has not as yet shown a spirit that indicates any feeling of responsibility for the war, and regret for the thousand infamous deeds it has committed, deeds for which it can only atone by an open confession of its wrongdoings, forced upon it by an ignominious defeat. Only in that way, and in no other way, can Germany be brought to peace terms which the United States can consider.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

The President cannot deal with the leaders of the German Government nor with the Emperor, because they are outlaws. If the German people will decide to do away with their Junkers and their war lords and their crazy Emperor and Prince, they can have peace, providing they are content to be equal with others. The President's answer to the Pope is no to absolutism and to royal privileges that their day in governmental affairs of this world is soon to end.

Columbia (S. C.) State

The President has made the reply to His Holiness that in purport might have been expected, and though seemingly it does not bring the day of peace nearer, it may serve that purpose by drilling into the minds of the German people that if they want peace they have but themselves to stretch forth their hands and grasp it. If the German people shall consent to perpetual abdication of their rights as men in favor of the Hohenzollerns they have no warrant in coveting a peace which the Hohenzollerns are incompetent to guarantee.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

The reply by no means closes the door to peace. . . . In that last sentence is the solution of the war if Germany cares to take it. That sentence answers the fears of the German people for "after the war." America has disclaimed any part in an intention to exact punitive damages or make an economic war follow the war of armies. This announcement opens the door to peace surely, but the next move must come from the German people.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

The Hohenzollern Government of Prussia cannot give peace to the world. It can give no assurance and make no promise which civilization would be justified in accepting. The democracies cannot therefore discuss peace while the people of the Central Powers continue to be dominated by ruthless and faithless Prussianism. This, the substance of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal, must be the substance of every reply made by the nations now leagued to uphold human rights against the brutal arrogance of autocracy.

Salt Lake Tribune

This strikes a new note in diplomacy, one that will startle Europe. It has been the custom from the beginning of time for governments to arrange to themselves the question of war and peace. To appeal from governments directly to the people is an astonishing departure and one that well may make the rulers of Europe gasp. . . . The President sees no hope of peace unless the German people revolt, or if they cling to the present Government are defeated so decisively that they can never again menace the peace of the world.

HOW THE TURKS SEIZED LEBANON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—K. T. Khairallah writes to the Temps on the question of the Lebanon. He says: Profiting by the complications created by the war Turkey is finally wiping out the last vestiges of the autonomy of the Lebanon. The Temps has just announced the suppression of the elective grand-council and the nomination of Turkish governors in the Batroun and at Zahle. Since 1861, thanks to an international convention, the Lebanon possessed a statute which guaranteed its convention. This convention, adopted on June 9 between Turkey and the great powers, England,

France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Prussia, was modified in 1864; it was also counter-signed by Italy on July 27, 1868, and has been renewed six times since. In 1915, under the excuse of military necessity, Turkey violated article 14 of this convention when she invaded the territory of Lebanon with 40,000 soldiers. The Lebanon, disarmed in accordance with the international agreement, witnessed the dispersal of its militia and the exile of its high functionaries, while it had to endure the appointment of a Turkish governor, in the place of the governor who had been approved by the Great Powers. It was only two years later, at the beginning of the year 1917, that the Constantinople Government tried to justify its violation. By a note addressed to its German and Austrian allies it denounced the treaties of Paris and Berlin and announced the abolition of the autonomy of the Lebanon. "It was under the pressure of the French Government," declared the Turkish note, "that this autonomy was created."

In order to justify its violation, the Turkish Government has deliberately tampered with historical facts: The French initiative in 1860 did not tend to the creation of an autonomous government in the Lebanon, since it already existed, but to the enforcement of respect from those whose interest it was to destroy that government. The Great Powers and Turkey herself then recognized a condition which was an actual fact, for since 1516, the date of the arrival of the Ottomans in Syria, the Lebanon had not ceased to be governed by its independent emirs. If, after the civil war of 1860, its liberties were restricted, the Powers guaranteed economic advantages in return, represented by payments which Turkey regularly made up to the year 1876. Since that time she has failed to keep her engagements and her debt to the Lebanon now represents a sum of several millions. After the protocol of Dec. 23, 1912, the people of Lebanon issued a protest, and a request signed by over 300,000 persons was presented to the Great Powers and handed on Dec. 17, 1913, to the French Government by my colleague Skandar Amoun and by myself. By way of providing a simple solution for their problem the Turkish Government has seized the Lebanon.

The people, who are a loyal and noble race, are incapable of enforcing the respect due to their rights. The Lebanese who are abroad, through their political committees at Cairo, New York, San Paolo, and Buenos Aires, as well as at other places, have sent their protests to all the great Powers, declaring their right to independence. They naturally look to the Allies who are fighting for the triumph of justice and the liberation of oppressed peoples. They hope that they will agree to take into consideration the threatened extermination of their country and their right to be freed from the yoke which has weighed on their country since 1861. In the sunny shores of Lebanon, facing the Mediterranean Sea, lived a small peace-loving and hardworking people. For three years a thick veil has hidden from the eyes of the world the nameless horror which they are enduring. How many of those will be left who have had to endure famine, epidemics and the justice (!) of the Turks? . . .

BELGIAN WORK STILL TO BE DONE

Although the United States Government has taken over the work of relief for Belgians in Belgium, there are numerous other Belgian charities still being conducted which the public is still asked to support. This announcement is made at the request of Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of State. The announcement that the National Committee for Relief in Belgium had suspended its appeals is said to have been widely misinterpreted, as a result of which there has been a marked falling off in subscriptions to other Belgian funds. The work being done by the United States Government, M. Vandervelde points out, in no instance duplicates the work of the other funds.

The objects of these latter include care of Belgian children brought into Holland, care of families of war prisoners and interned Belgian men in Holland, instruction of certain soldiers in new trades in England, France, and Switzerland, provision of elementary comforts for Belgian soldiers in the trenches, care of the soldiers in training camps, care of men who have escaped from Belgium to enlist in the Belgian Army and are without funds, provision of necessities and comforts to Belgian interned soldiers in Holland, provision for Belgian prisoners of war in Germany.

The statement is signed also by G. Vanderveen, honorary secretary of the British Gifts for Belgian Soldiers, and by George J. N. Rogers, chairman of the Working Men's Belgian Fund and of the Belgian Children's Fund in Holland. The offices of all these funds are at 32 Grosvenor Place, S. W. 1, London.

MARKET BUILDING REFUSED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Common Council here, yesterday, voted to refuse the necessary money for the erection of a municipal market, despite the strong public opinion which has developed favoring such an institution. The cost of the proposed building was to be about \$600 and the aldermen as well as Mayor McLeod were reported to be in favor of the scheme. The community market, which operates in the open has been in progress here for about a month and great satisfaction has been expressed by citizens.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SOLDIERS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., the Daily Oklahoman will publish a weekly newspaper for the soldiers of the national guard from Missouri and Kansas that will train at Ft. Sill.

PUBLIC MEETING OF COAL USERS

Dealers of Boston Are Invited to Gathering of Consumers at Tremont Building Thursday to Discuss Lower Prices

Can hard coal be sold to householders in and near Boston for \$1 to \$2 a ton less than the \$9.50 now uniformly asked by retailers for all sizes except pea? James J. Irwin, a lawyer at 925 Tremont Building says it can be, and he has sent out invitations to coal dealers of the city generally to attend a public meeting tomorrow at room 320 Tremont Building, where this matter will be discussed. His letter is as follows:

A public meeting of coal consumers is to be held at the committee room of the Tremont Building, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, tomorrow, Thursday, Aug. 30 at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of providing ways and means to secure for the public of Greater Boston the advantage of the presidential regulation of coal prices. This meeting has been called at my suggestion. The responses thus far received—some of them from practical business men of large experience and successful achievement, and who use several hundreds of tons of coal per year—indicate that the public feel that any member of the community should be able to have his coal placed in his cellar at a price which shall not exceed an amount per short ton equivalent to the total of the regulation mine price per long ton plus transportation cost to Boston and \$1.50 per ton for local handling, except in cases where an extra charge for basketing is justified. Are you willing to give the public the advantage of the service of your organization on this basis? If you are not, will you be good enough to state on what basis you are willing to serve the public in your chosen business. I respectfully request individual answers by return mail without conferences with other dealers. I am sending a copy of this letter to the several Boston newspapers."

Mr. Irwin says that about 10 days ago he was able to get a price of \$4.075 at the mine on buckwheat coal needed for a large apartment building which he owns in Everett. This, with a rate of \$2.40 a ton for hauling the coal all-rail from the mine to Everett, and a cost of 50 cents for cartage, made the price delivered at the flat building \$6.975 for a ton of 2240 pounds, which is sold at the mine. Considering a ton to consist of only 2000 pounds, as is the custom of retail coal dealers, this coal would cost \$6.23 a ton delivered.

The price named, however, applies to a fine coal which ordinary furnaces and heaters do not use and was obtainable only on a carload lot. Egg coal, such as is now commonly sought by householders, costs at the railroad-owned mines \$4.45 a ton, under the price-list fixed by the President last Friday. Adding to this the \$2.40 rate plus the \$1.50 gross profit for handling in Boston, mentioned in Mr. Irwin's invitation, the retail price of such coal should be \$8.35 a ton, if 2240 pounds were delivered, or \$7.45 for a ton of 2000 pounds.

Arthur E. Seagrave, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is awaiting a copy of the Federal Trade Commission's report, from Washington, before venturing an opinion as to whether an official inquiry can be made by the Attorney-General into coal prices and conditions in the State. Attorney-General Atwell, who is on his vacation, has directed that the report be examined to this end. The statute under which inquiry might be made was approved last May, but having been enacted by the last Legislature. It is entitled "An act to provide for the compulsory attendance and testimony of witnesses in certain investigations held by the Attorney-General," and reads as follows:

Section 1. If it appears to the attorney-general that there is cause to investigate any alleged violation of law by reason of monopolies, unlawful discriminations or combinations, or other unlawful practices in restraint of trade, he may require by summons the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers before him relating to any such matter under investigation. Such summonses may be issued by the attorney-general or by any of his assistants. They shall be served in the same manner as summonses for witnesses in criminal cases issued on behalf of the Commonwealth, and all provisions of law relative to summonses issued in such cases shall apply to summonses issued under this act, so far as they are applicable. Such witnesses shall, before testifying, be sworn by the attorney-general or by an assistant designated by him.

Section 2. Any justice of the supreme judicial court or of the superior court may, upon application of the attorney-general, compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony before the attorney-general in the same manner and to the same extent as before said courts.

Section 3. The provisions of this act shall be and continue in force only so long as the present state of war exists.

There is further authority for investigation and possible prosecution should any unlawful combination for price fixing by dealers be charged. High prices alone do not constitute an offense against the law, Mr. Seagrave says.

It is denied by coal dealers that there is any combination to fix prices, though the consumer will find everywhere the same price now asked for anthracite. According to W. A. Clark, president of the New England Coal Dealers Association, the sale price of coal is never discussed or taken up

in any way by the association. In a newspaper statement Mr. Clark said: "The news items recently published, giving figures of around \$2.50 to \$3 per ton profit, do not say that there is to be deducted from these figures a considerable sum in way of expenses. Gross profit and net profit are not the same in coal any more than anything else. Every retail business receives a sum of money, from the sale of goods over and above cost, that should pay expenses of every nature and return a net profit to the owner. The retail coal business is a retail merchandising concern, the same as hardware, dry goods, grain and groceries. A retail coal dealer has to pay for labor, rents, insurance, feed and numerous other supplies, interest, losses, repairs, breakage, not to mention depreciation, degradation on coal, besides a considerable number of other things. Absolutely every item in the list has increased in cost. Within a few months, corn at \$4.50 per 100 and gasoline at 25 cents per gallon are two special items. Corn was a dollar and gasoline 12 cents but a short time ago. "Paying premiums to get coal has been a large factor in the reason for prevailing high prices. Except perhaps in some few places New England retail prices for coal are not exorbitant or unreasonable, based on costs. Quite recently a retail dealer from a large town in New England told me it cost him \$7 per ton to deliver his coal during June, because his expenses continued while he had, but little coal to deliver. Not his fault, for he had tried every means to get coal. This month's high costs will naturally have to be averaged in with the other 11 months. New England needs coal and must have most of her winter's requirements under storage before Oct. 1."

"We are trying to help both the farmer and the consumer by this public market plan," said Mr. Endicott. "There comes a time when the price of such things as corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, drops to a point where it does not pay the farmer to harvest these crops and haul them to market, if they are to receive only the ordinary wholesale price. The consequence is that the consuming public fails to get the considerable portion of crops the farmer would like to turn over to them if he could, but is prevented from doing so because of the actual financial loss involved."

"By bringing their corn, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., to these various public markets, the farmers are able to receive a fair retail price, without the intervention of any wholesaler, jobber or middleman. The consequence is they are able to obtain a price sufficient to remunerate them for harvesting the crop, and, at the same time, they are able to give the consumer the benefit of a very low retail price. The consumers get fresh corn for from 15 cents to 20 cents per dozen; cabbages at from 5 cents to 10 cents a head, and so on.

FISH INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. F. G. Macdormid, provincial Minister of Public Works, announces that it is the intention of the Ontario Government to place the fish industry of this province on a sound financial basis and to develop the business to such an extent that it will be a permanent source of supply for the people.

To begin with the waters of Nipissing and Nepegon, lakes about 75 miles long by 40 wide, will be immediately developed and it is estimated that these waters alone will supply several million pounds of whitefish, trout, pickerel and sturgeon. In order that the waters may not become depleted hatcheries will be established at points selected by the Government, insuring a regular source of supply; warehouses and storage facilities will be provided and the price controlled. This will be a great advantage to the people as a large portion of the total requirements of the province will be under direct Government control and private dealers will be less prone to charge exorbitant prices in times of scarcity.

The new hatchery at Normandale on Lake Erie, which is nearly completed, has a capacity for 300,000 fish eggs. This hatchery will be used to replenish the supply of commercial fish in Lake Ontario, and a similar hatchery at Brantford will continue to supply the inland waters with trout, bass and other game fish.

With regard to the labor required for this new national industry, fishermen will be drawn from other fishing centers and the Indian Department at Ottawa is making an effort to get the Indians in the vicinity of Lakes Nipissing and Nepegon interested in the project so that they may be engaged to assist in the work and thus be provided with a permanent means of livelihood.

CONCORD FOOD INVENTORY

CONCORD, N. H.—Concord is in the fourth group of counties in various parts of the United States to be chosen for inventories of stocks of food in retail stores on Aug. 31.

PUBLIC MARKETS CAMPAIGN OPENS

Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman of Boston Public Safety Board Join Hands to Boom the Project

Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman O'Keefe of the Boston Committee on Public Safety had a lengthy conference today for the purpose of booming the plan of public markets in Boston. The schedule of public market days at different points throughout the city is as follows: Mondays at Madison Park, Roxbury; Tuesdays at Roxbury Crossing; Wednesdays at Central Square, East Boston; Thursdays at Andrews Square, South Boston; Fridays at Monument Square, Charlestown; Saturdays at Gibson Street, Dorchester.

Major O'Keefe enthusiastically agreed to give his personal support and that of the Boston committee to the extension of this public markets idea.

"We are trying to help both the farmer and the consumer by this public market plan," said Mr. Endicott. "There comes a time when the price of such things as corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, drops to a point where it does not pay the farmer to harvest these crops and haul them to market, if they are to receive only the ordinary wholesale price. The consequence is that the consuming public fails to get the considerable portion of crops the farmer would like to turn over to them if he could, but is prevented from doing so because of the actual financial loss involved."

"By bringing their corn, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., to these various public markets, the farmers are able to receive a fair retail price, without the intervention of any wholesaler, jobber or middleman. The consequence is they are able to obtain a price sufficient to remunerate them for harvesting the crop, and, at the same time, they are able to give the consumer the benefit of a very low retail price. The consumers get fresh corn for from 15 cents to 20 cents per dozen; cabbages at from 5 cents to 10 cents a head, and so on.

"The farmers, who thus far have brought their goods to the public market, have disposed of their stock very rapidly. The chief difficulty now is to secure a reasonably constant supply of goods for the people, who are being educated to patronize these public markets. Some of the farmers seem to be a little fearful at first that the wholesalers and jobbers would blacklist them if they attempted to carry any of their surplus stock to the public market. I think that fear has been pretty well dissipated, however. I think we might have something to say if evidence of any such fact were brought to us. We are working with the Market Gardeners Association to see if we cannot arrange for a definite number of truck loads to appear at these different market places on the days indicated. We do not want to glut any of these markets and thereby cause a loss to the farmers who are cooperating with us. We want to supply all the reasonable demands of the public at a reasonable price, and, if the public will continue to patronize these markets and carry home their purchases, we believe the system will do a world of good in giving to the consuming public a lot of market produce that otherwise would be allowed to rot in the fields.

"The Roxbury Crossing experiment on Tuesday was a most pronounced success. The only criticism directed at it is that the five truck loads sent there were disposed of so quickly that many could not share in the distribution. We have had no report as yet from the East Boston market, scheduled for today.

There is nothing more delicious for growing children and grown ups, than a dish of Krumbles with milk or cream.

Look for the signature. W.K. Kellogg

LOWER MILK PRICE REFUSED

Plymouth County Farmers Who Supply Brockton Deny Petition of Central Labor Union, Declaring 14-Cent Rate Fair

BROCKTON, Mass.—Claiming that 14 cents a quart is a fair and reasonable price for "last night's" milk delivered at the door, the Plymouth County farmers, who are members of the recently organized Producers Association and who supply about one-third of the 28,000 quarts consumed in the city daily, have decided to make no reduction in price as requested by the Central Labor Union.

It is expected that the city authorities will soon investigate the price of the Producers Association, especially in view of the statement of Fred F. Field, a local shoe manufacturer and farmer who distributes 2500 quarts of milk in Brockton, that milk can be produced and sold in Brockton at a profit for 12 cents a quart. Mr. Field supplies his customers with "last night's" milk, but a portion of the city supply is imported and is not considered as high grade milk.

Milk is selling in nearby towns for 11 cents a quart, and a few Plymouth County farmers are shipping their milk to Boston where they receive 9 cents a quart at the South Station.

In seeking to justify the 14-cent rate an official of the Producers Association in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said:

"We firmly believe that 14 cents a quart for delivered fresh milk in Brockton is necessary at the present time in order that the farmer may maintain the strength of his herd, and be encouraged to continue in the business which is a necessary part of the food supply for the city."

"If we should submit to the demands of the Central Labor Union and to certain city officials and reduce our price it would be acknowledgement that our contention was wrong and we should fail in our campaign which was organized as an incentive to the farmer and to give the consumer the best grade of milk at the lowest possible price."

"We have recently reorganized our executive staff, in discharging an inefficient employee who told a local milk producer that he had better turn his milk into the sewer rather than sell it at 12 cents a quart. We do not believe in wasting a drop of milk, and for just that reason the Producers Association is planning to build a central milk station in Brockton to take care of the farmer's surplus and to supply local trade with ice cream, butter and cheese at reasonable rates."

"It is admitted by the officials of the city and the Central Labor Union that no man can run a business for any great length of time at a loss, and the Plymouth county farmers who have been supplying Brockton with milk for the past two years have been facing continual losses, even with a continual advance in the milk rate. This situation became so pressing, and the farmers were selling off their cattle so fast, that certain business men in Brockton decided to step in and save the local milk supply. The Producers Association was therefore organized about a year ago and now has a membership of 88 farmers, a majority of whom live within 10 miles of the city. A stock company with a capital of \$50,000 was formed and the farmers subscribed on the basis of one share for every four cans of milk raised on the farm. The farmers paid in \$12,000 in cash, and the Plymouth County Trust Company loaned them \$38,000 on their stock, while the remainder of the \$50,000 was issued in preferred stock to local business men, but the control of the organization is in the hands of the farmers."

"The farmers are at present delivering about 10,000 quarts of milk in Brockton, but it is hoped to increase the amount with the establishment of a delivery station."

It seemed to many of the business men that the organization of an association which should not only produce but distribute fresh milk and at the same time care for the surplus and eventually take care of the so-called produce department in the city's food supply was very nearly an ideal system of handling an important but very intricate commercial problem.

"It is admitted on every side that one of the principal causes for the high price of milk is the duplication of effort. In many cities of New England a dozen or more milk dealers distribute milk through a single street. Few of these dealers have any arrangement for taking care of their 'left overs,' and much milk is wasted."

"In and around Brockton the farmers had no place to send their surplus milk in time of plenty, and many of them were running milk routes that failed to pay because their supply as well as the quality was uncertain."

"It is also admitted that there is much so-called slack in the business of milk production and that the farmer is not alert to the latest methods or in other words does not maintain that efficiency in the management of his farm as would result in decreasing the cost of operation. The officials of the Brockton Producers Association do not at present see any lowering of the price of milk. They do believe, however, that a campaign of education and encouragement will show the farmer in Plymouth County that he can maintain his herd at the highest producing activity with feed raised on his own farm, and not purchased at high prices from outside of the State or the country, and that eventually the result will be a reduction of the price of milk."

"The restrictions on milk production in Massachusetts are severer than in any other state, the wages are very high, principally through the efforts of the Central Labor Union, while feed is 130 per cent above the

prices of 15 months ago, and feed represents 55 per cent of the cost of milk production. Moreover the Clayton Act of 1916 gives the farmer and the laboring man the right to organize, and the Central Labor Union and the Producers Association have federal authority for their existence. The Producers Association has also the approval of the state authorities and the Committee on Public Safety and in addition the officials of the Producers Association will welcome any federal, state or city investigation conducted on broad lines and with a view of dealing fairly with both the producers and the consumers' side of the milk question."

Farmers to Be Helped
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Following a conference between officials of the Rhode Island Commission of Agricultural Inquiry and Governor Beeckman, yesterday, a statement is issued to the farmers throughout the State announcing measures to help them conserve their enormous crops and prevent any glut in the market or financial loss to the producers. John S. Murdock, chairman of the commission, said that the farmers should have their crops taken care of at once in order to encourage correspondingly large supplies next year. Porter R. Taylor from Washington is to investigate the supply of vegetables throughout the State and will advise the commission on their disposal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Steps to handle the large peach crop in neighboring producing sections have been taken by the public market officials, it is announced today, and 250,000 baskets of peaches from one Wilbraham grower will be offered to the housewives of Springfield soon. Special delivery of the peach purchases is planned by the market officials using teams from local carns.

WHITE POTATO SHIPMENTS ARE NOT SO HEAVY

With the sweet potato supply about double that of last week, the white potato shipments were somewhat lighter, says the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston, in its weekly market review today. The report says:

"The first carlot shipment of Colorado cantaloupes moved out of the Rocky Ford station this week. The season is about 10 days later than last year, when 242 cars had been shipped up to the corresponding time. Colorado's are selling at \$1.75 per crate f. o. b. and Turlocks at \$0.60 at \$1.25 f. o. b. Shipments this past week were 752 cars or more than 200 less than the week previous. With decreased shipments prices have advanced and Turlocks are jobbing at \$2.50 to \$3.50 as compared with \$1.50 a week ago. This decrease in supply has been general throughout all of the heaviest shipping states, namely, California, Delaware and Indiana."

"A total of 2964 cars of white potatoes were moved this past week, or 366 less than a week ago. Most of this decrease came as a result of smaller shipments from the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia. The New Jersey movement is still becoming heavier and that state is by far the heaviest shipper, with 1379 cars moved this past week. The total shipments from that state to date have been 1034 cars as compared with 191 last year up to the corresponding date. Jobbing prices have weakened slightly. New Jersey cobbles are jobbing at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel and Giants at \$1.10 to \$1.25. F. o. b. prices are about the same as a week ago. New Jersey Giants are selling at \$0.60 to \$0.65 per bushel f. o. b. as compared with \$0.55 last year at the corresponding time."

"Peach shipments this past week amounted to 1128 cars or slightly less than a week ago. Shipments at present are light owing to the fact that Carmens and Champions are about over in West Virginia and Delaware, while the Elberta crop is just commencing in these states. Prices of early stock have been decreasing all during the past week. However, the demand for Elbertas is good and peaches of that variety are bringing \$2.25 to \$2.62½ per bushel f. o. b. Cumberland, Maryland. California and Oklahoma shipments were much lighter this week, with the season about over in Oklahoma. Oklahoma has shipped to date 275 cars as compared with 84 cars last year at the total for the season. California to date has shipped 2331 cars as compared with 1535 to corresponding date last year and 1614 for the entire season last year."

"Missouri, with 883 cars of watermelons moved this past week led all other states, f. o. b. prices in that state ranging from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per car, depending upon the size melon as compared with \$130 to \$180 a week ago. These lower prices are the natural result of poor demand and increase in supply. The total shipments this week were 2438 cars of 328 more than a week ago. Delaware and Virginia also moved a large number of cars during the week."

"The movement of sweet potatoes amounted to 200 cars this week, most of which were from Virginia, Alabama and North Carolina. With the increased supply, prices decreased markedly. Virginias are selling at \$4 to \$4.35 a barrel f. o. b. as compared with \$5.50 to \$6 a week ago. Jobbing prices also are lower. Virginias are wholesaling at \$4 to \$6.50 while North Carolinas are selling at \$3 to \$5."

"The total shipments of pears this week amounted to 898 cars or 269 more than a week ago. Most of these came from California and Washington. Washington shipments to date are considerably less than those of last year, owing to the late season. California movement to date is 3612 cars as compared with 3200 cars last year to corresponding date, and 2514 as total for the season."

German Laborer Arrested
On suspicion of being a German spy, George H. Rohloff, 23 years old, was arrested at the army cantonment at Ayer by Deputy Marshals Bradley and McGrath, and brought to Boston. After a close questioning he was committed to the East Cambridge jail to await a final disposition of his case. Rohloff told Assistant U. S. Atty. Leo A. Rogers that he was born in Berlin and has been in the United States four years. He said that he had registered in accordance with the draft law, but had never applied for

MANY TROOPS FOR WESTFIELD

Major-General Edwards Orders Mobilization of All New England Men With the Exception of the First Line

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards issued orders late yesterday for all New England troops with the exception of the first line only to mobilize immediately at Westfield, where an immense concentration camp will be formed. The troops excepted are those which will leave for France under Major-General Edwards.

The Westfield camp bids fair to become as large as the Ayer camp, and is located on high ground, is isolated from highway traffic, and at the same time is within easy access of the railroad.

Yesterday Troops G and H of the Second United States Cavalry arrived in camp, and later, while the one hundred and fourth regiment was on parade a large detachment of the Sixth Massachusetts put in its appearance.

The band of the eighth infantry has been transferred from Westfield to the Springfield Arsenal where it will entertain the men of the provisional battalion under command of Maj. Thomas K. Stillwell.

Both regiments are spending much time in calisthenics and drill without arms. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole being a firm believer in this sort of training. Some time has been spent in cleaning up the brush from the new parade ground, which will be in readiness for the review of the one hundred and fourth regiment this week. Evening parades of the different regiments will be held nightly, and a brigade review by Brigadier-General Cole is expected to take place shortly.

Major-General Edwards is exceedingly favorable toward the Westfield camp, and desires to see its mobilization as soon as possible that the cantonment may be in complete running order before he leaves for France.

Vermont Men Transferred
FT. ETHAN ALLEN, Vt.—Twenty officers and 1300 enlisted men have been transferred from the First Vermont Regiment to the twenty-sixth division of the United States Army. This leaves the strength of the regiment as 676 enlisted men and 33 officers, who remain here for the time being, for further orders. Company I is in need of cooks. Under orders recently issued recruits can be received by the regiment.

Recruits Are Forwarded
Boston army recruiting stations yesterday forwarded seven volunteers for the national guard, and 18 for the regulars, 14 going to Ft. Slocum, and four to Camp Syracuse, N. Y. The entire marine corps quota for the Eastern Division for September will be but 150 men, and Capt. H. C. Daniels of the Boston recruiting station has been ordered to take no chances in forwarding men who cannot pass the rigid tests easily.

Several cooks were enlisted yesterday for service aboard the seized German liners which are to become transport ships. Nurses, orderlies, cooks, mess attendants, storekeepers and bookkeepers are needed for Ayer.

British Recruiting Rally
Plans are being made for holding the postponed British recruiting rally in the Park Square Theater on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 4, the proceeds of which will be donated to the British Imperial Relief Fund.

Former Gov. David I. Walsh will preside, and the program will be opened with an address by Mayor Curley. Among those who will speak are Maj. D. A. Walkley, C. C. British Recruiting Mission, Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt, and Lieut. Pierre Chevalier of the same body, and Capt. B. V. Grealy of the British Royal Flying Corps.

Members of companies playing in different theaters of the city have also donated their talent for the occasion.

Harvard Reserve Camp
At the Harvard reserve camp a new phase of trench warfare was taken up yesterday when instruction in machine gun work was given the 550 officers at the Fresh Pond ditches.

Two lectures were given the students, one by Colonel Azan, who spoke on relief work, and the other by Lieutenant Morice, who continued his talks on the new armament of war.

Today will be devoted to combat exercise which will be taken up for the first time by the reserve officers.

Bluejackets Entertained
Mrs. William R. Rush, wife of the commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard, entertained 50 bluejackets at her home yesterday afternoon, the men, like herself, being natives of the Sandwich Islands. An informal reception was held, and later automobiles were taken for a trip to historical points about Boston and vicinity. Upon the homeward trip a picnic lunch was served, and there was music and other entertaining features.

German Laborer Arrested
On suspicion of being a German spy, George H. Rohloff, 23 years old, was arrested at the army cantonment at Ayer by Deputy Marshals Bradley and McGrath, and brought to Boston. After a close questioning he was committed to the East Cambridge jail to await a final disposition of his case. Rohloff told Assistant U. S. Atty. Leo A. Rogers that he was born in Berlin and has been in the United States four years. He said that he had registered in accordance with the draft law, but had never applied for

an alien enemy permit. He has been employed as a laborer at Ayer, hoping to get work as a carpenter, which he is by trade.

Regimental Changes Made

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The first important change in the personnel of the ninth, and part of the fifth regiments recently merged into the one hundred and first infantry occurred yesterday when 19 officers from the fifth, two captains, nine first lieutenants, and eight second lieutenants left that regiment, reporting for duty to the one hundred and first infantry in accordance with orders from the twenty-sixth division.

A review in honor of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who formerly commanded both the fifth and ninth regiments when they were in the second brigade, M. N. G., was a feature of the day, and a large crowd was present.

Governor Visits Boxford

BOXFORD, Mass.—Governor McCall paid an unexpected visit to Camp Curtis Guild yesterday, reviewing the Massachusetts artillerymen of the one hundred and first and one hundred and second regiments. More than 3000 men participated in the spectacle, and at the close of the drill the Governor expressed himself as highly pleased.

Governor McCall was accompanied by Col. Jesse F. Stevens, adjutant-general, Lieut.-Col. George H. Benyon, inspector-general, and State Officer Horigan, the trip being made by automobile. Mrs. McCall with a party of guests were in another machine.

Gen. Johnston Still Waiting

It is not certain whether Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston will come to Boston or not to hold an informal conference with Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the northeastern department, as in a personal letter received today by Major-General Edwards, Brigadier-General Johnston wrote that when he proposed the conference he believed Major-General Edwards was at Camp Charlotte, N. C. Brigadier-General Johnston is still at the Army and Navy Club in Washington awaiting the receipt of his commission.

Major-General Edwards has been led to believe that about 200 Plattsburgers will be sent here and assigned to the twenty-sixth division, although the matter is not definitely settled.

Many Aviation Applicants

More applications for the position of first lieutenant as aviators and observation balloon pilots are being received at headquarters of the northeastern department, although a very high standard is being maintained. After the training period, young men will have opportunities for flying in France, Italy, Greece and possibly in Russia. Home work will also afford plenty of chances for aeronautical observations.

Now that there is a large list of applications to work upon the official count hereafter will be on a basis of those passing all examinations and enlisting into the service as volunteers.

NEW ENROLMENT LAW INTERPRETED

In a statement to the Massachusetts voters, Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, says that the new enrollment, under the restoration of party enrollment act, will consist of the simple process of telling the precinct officers at the primary, Sept. 25, with which party the voter wishes to enroll and accepting the ballot containing the list of candidates of the desired party. The voter's name will then be checked on the precinct voting list as enrolled in the party of his choice.

At future primaries after September, he will be allowed the ballot of the party with which he is enrolled only, unless he should comply with the provision of the law for changing party enrollment, which necessitates the filing of a written petition with the city or town clerk, the Election Commission in Boston, at least 30 days in advance of the primary.

Each voter, on going to polls at the Sept. 25 primary, will be required to announce his name and residence, and the warden will ask each this question: "With what political party do you desire to be enrolled?"

If the voter refuses to answer he will not be allowed to vote.

SEDITIONOUS SPEAKER SENT TO WORKHOUSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Magistrate McQuade of the Men's Night Court has sentenced Russell Dunne, a speaker who was arrested on the charge of assaulting the Jews in a speech in Madison Square recently, to serve one month in the workhouse.

Dunne's defense was that he didn't aim his disparaging remarks at Jews, and he and his witnesses laid great emphasis on the allegation that he had not mentioned the word "Jew."

The witnesses for the prosecution said that not only did Dunne refer to Jews by name, but that he did so repeatedly.

It was said that he often directed his abusive remarks to "button-hole slackers," and then he said: "Do you get me?"

Dunne has been for some time in the habit of making inflammatory speeches in which he has tried to stir up religious prejudice. He has traveled around in his own motor car and has had a considerable following who have acted as claqueurs at his meetings. After hearing the testimony of a score or more of witnesses, the magistrate found Dunne guilty. "Let this be a warning to you," he said, "and to those like you who use your methods. We don't want men of your kind in this country. You are sentenced to one month in the workhouse, and I hope it will teach you a lesson."

SEALERS MEET AT NAHANT

NAHANT, Mass.—Thure Hanson, Massachusetts State sealer of weights and measures, was to be the chief speaker at the gathering today at

INITIATIVE AGAIN TOPIC OF DEBATE

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates Hear Statements on Disadvantages of Labor in Securing Laws

Statements of disadvantages of organized labor in securing legislation and further charges of corrupt influences of "big business" in the Legislature featured the debate on the initiative and referendum at today's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

No action was taken on the order to limit the length of speeches, the committee in charge not having reported.

A motion was made by Mr. Thompson of North Attleboro to strike out the referendum amendment to the existing Constitution, which was adopted several years ago. This motion will be put later.

Former Governor Brackett of Arlington presided during most of today's session.

In today's debate, Mr. Harriman of New Bedford, favoring the initiative and referendum, said that labor is at a disadvantage when its representatives come before legislative committees in behalf or in opposition to legislation.

As a rule they have not had the education and experience necessary to match the skill of the legal talent employed by big business. The corporations were said to be satisfied with the present system of representative government because they found little difficulty in influencing legislative leaders as the corporations wished.

Mr. Harriman went on to elaborate a contention that there were two great enemies in the Commonwealth, one that was continually growing stronger through aggregation of capital, the other that was being oppressed and crushed.

Messrs. Whitlier of Winthrop and Willett of Norwood objected to the drawing of class distinctions, as done by Mr. Harriman. They believed Mr. Harriman had exaggerated the economic-social condition of the State.

Mr. Harriman went on to speak of the need of reform in regard to child labor, insisting upon the urgent need of giving the people opportunity to vote for such reform. But the corporations realize that they are safer in dealing with the Legislature than with the people. The coal and food interests, he said, and the dictum of the courts. If the people had an opportunity, they would decide to go into the business of dealing in the necessities of life, and prices would be more reasonable.

Mr. Bennett of Saugus, saying that much had been said about corruption of the Legislature, asked how much corruption there was in the labor movement.

Mr. Harriman replied that it would average up with the corruption in the Legislature, no more, no less. He admitted that some labor men would like to ride on the backs of other labor men. Mr. Harriman wondered that more labor men had not fallen when he remembered the efforts to bribe them.

Mr. Kinney of Boston, extending his remarks of yesterday on the effect of the initiative and referendum on the judiciary, said that under the present judicial system a judge has no constituency but represent the State impartially.

Under the elective judicial system, which, he believed, would be instituted if the initiative and referendum went into effect, judges would feel that they had a constituency which they must please in order to hold their judicial positions.

Mr. Coleman of Boston spoke at yesterday's afternoon session in favor of the Walker initiative and referendum plan, declaring that it would enable the people to settle questions which are at the root of what he believed was social unrest; in fact, the initiative and referendum would stimulate capitalists to institute reforms which would help settle the problem of social unrest. He had no fear that the initiative and referendum would be used by the moneyless classes to take money from those who have it. The average workman is far better qualified to discuss social-judicial questions than is the average lawyer or the average business man, and Mr. Coleman would trust the working classes with the welfare of the country sooner than he would many of the people of the Boston Back Bay.

"These workmen we think we cannot trust with government are very keen," he said. "Discord between the classes has increased till we have almost civil war." Mr. Coleman referred to the labor troubles in Lawrence and said it was impossible to tell where the next labor outbreak would take place.

Mr. Cook of Pittsburg asked what specific measure to correct the evils of the distribution of wealth in Massachusetts Mr. Coleman would recommend and Mr. Coleman replied that the initiative and referendum would stimulate rich men to correct evils.

Mr. Kinney of Boston said that some delegates were willing to accept a "mild" form of the initiative and referendum, but it was his opinion that no mild initiative and referendum could be devised. The issue was one of representative government or direct government by the people. If direct government were instituted by a mild form of the initiative and referendum, this instrument could be used to extend itself to the limit.

SEALERS MEET AT NAHANT

NAHANT, Mass.—Thure Hanson, Massachusetts State sealer of weights and measures, was to be the chief speaker at the gathering today at

Base Point of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures. The organization will consider asking the Legislature to enact laws at the next session prohibiting retailers to weigh wrapping paper as a part of purchases. The association will also consider taking steps to prevent certain parties from further practicing "shortweight" methods in selling coal, ice and other things.

BRITISH DRIFTERS ENGAGE CRUISERS

LONDON, England.—On May 18, last, a brief official communiqué stated that in the Adriatic on May 15 a line of British drifters had been attacked by Austrian cruisers which in turn were pursued and punished by the British Navy. Now the story of the heroic manner in which the drifters gave battle may be told in more detail.

At dawn on May 15 a line of British drifters employed in watching anti-submarine nets in the Straits of Otranto were attacked by three Austrian cruisers. The drifters were disposed in eight divisions of about six boats in each, along a line running roughly east and west. They carried a crew of 10 men each and one small gun. The Austrian cruisers separated on approaching the line, one attacking the center and the other two the divisions on each wing. In one case the enemy appears to have acted with chivalry towards the little craft, signaling by blasts on the siren and dipping her flag that the crews were to abandon their vessels. This cruiser approached to within 100 yards of the Gowan Lea and hailed her to take to the boats. Skipper J. Watt, R. N. R. (trawler section), having slipped his nets, replied by ringing down for full speed ahead, and calling on his crew for three cheers, bade them fight to a finish. Amid cheers they manned the gun and continued to fire with good effect until a shot from the cruiser disabled the gun. They stuck to it, however, under heavy fire, endeavoring to repair the damage, until the cruiser had passed out of range. The Gowan Lea then proceeded to the assistance of a badly damaged consort, the Eland, who had four men killed and three wounded out of her complement of 10, but whose skipper, though wounded in three places, remained at his post throughout the action.

In the meanwhile the remaining cruisers had opened a devastating fire on the center and other wing of the line. Yet, despite the overwhelming odds against the drifters and the willingness of the enemy to allow the crews to take to their boats, a spirit of indomitable gallantry was shown from one end of the line to the other throughout the action. The crew of the Admirable only abandoned their vessel after the boiler had exploded and the wheelhouse had been shot away. Even then, A. Gordon, the second hand, scrambled back on board with the apparent intention of fighting the gun single-handed, but was killed. The Girl Rose, Coral Haven and Selby were not abandoned by their crews until they foundered under them. The crew of the sinking Talts, having taken to the boat and mustered their number, discovered that one was unaccounted for, and returned to their vessel through heavy fire to search for their missing shipmate. Second hand Joseph Hendry of the Serene remained on board until the ship sank, rather than be taken prisoner, and was picked up out of the water an hour later by the British Crown. The crews of the Garrigue, Bon Espoir, Xmas Daisy and British Crown refused to leave their vessels, even when outraged and under broadside fire from the enemy, and brought them through the action.

The enemy displayed particular anxiety to destroy the wireless telegraphy drifter in each group, and the behavior of the wireless operators in remaining at their posts throughout the action is thus rendered the more conspicuous.

S. A. C. A. WORK REPORTED
At the four hydrant watering stations maintained by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 31,948 horses were watered last week and 1305 were watered from the traveling water cart.

WINCHESTER POSTAL CHANGE
WINCHESTER, Mass.—Patrick E. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Democratic town committee, who has been designated as acting postmaster, took charge this morning.

Woman Held in Draft Case
On the charge of offering a bribe of \$100 to a member of the East Boston exemption board with intent to influence him in her brother's favor, an East Boston woman was held for the federal grand jury by Commissioner Hayes.

Another supplementary drawing was held at the State House yesterday to allot red ink numbers to 56 young men who registered late.

Within a few days Boston local boards will receive a supply of blue notification cards which will be used to call accepted men to the colors. The drafted man's service will date from the time designated on his notification card, and from that time he will be in military service and subject to military law.

Woman Held in Draft Case
On the charge of offering a bribe of \$100 to a member of the East Boston exemption board with intent to influence him in her brother's favor, an East Boston woman was held for the federal grand jury by Commissioner Hayes.

WINCHESTER POSTAL CHANGE
WINCHESTER, Mass.—Patrick E. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Democratic town committee, who has been designated as acting postmaster, took charge this morning.

Another supplementary drawing was held at the State House yesterday to allot red ink numbers to 56 young men who registered late.

Within a few days Boston local boards will receive a supply of blue notification cards which will be used to call accepted men to the colors. The drafted man's service will date from the time designated on his notification card, and from that time he will be in military service and subject to military law.

HANAN

SHOE-MAKING and shoe-selling principles, as Hanan sees them, are not affected by fluctuations in the cost of leather, its apparent scarcity, or conditions of doubt and fear amongst the trade. They consist for Hanan, now as always, in producing the finest possible shoes and selling them for the least price consistent with a just profit. Ten cities have Hanan Stores, with mail service. Also many agencies.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo

PEACE COUNCIL CHANGES PLANS

Louis P. Lochner Says Antiwar Policies Meeting Barred From Minnesota, Will Be Held in North Dakota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—North Dakota will be the meeting place of the People's Council, barred by Governor Burdick from meeting in Minnesota. According to Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary. The city where the meeting will be held has not been selected, though Fargo has been mentioned. Definite announcement will be made later.

The wire which Governor Frazier of North Dakota has sent to Mr. Lochner reads as follows: "The People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace will be guaranteed their constitutional rights in North Dakota. We are loyal and patriotic and believe in freedom of speech for all people."

The telegram preceded the council's announcement.

Pacifists Council Barred

Minnesota Governor Prohibits Meeting in His State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The proposed national meeting of the Peoples Council of Democracy and Terms of Peace in Minneapolis Sept. 1 to 6 will not be permitted in that city or any other in Minnesota, Governor Burdick has announced in a special order. His order followed a conference with Sheriff Otto Langum of Minneapolis, who had been ordered there to prevent riots at the meetings of the council.

The Governor's proclamation said: "An order has been issued to the sheriff of Hennepin County to prevent the convention of the Peoples Council because it would hinder the federal Government in the prosecution of the war and disturb the public peace."

"The sheriff personally appeared and advised me that the convention if held would in his opinion result in bloodshed, rioting and loss of life. The meetings can have no other effect than that of aiding and abetting the enemies of the country. It is therefore ordered that the holding of the convention in Hennepin or any other county in Minnesota be and hereby is prohibited."

Secretary Louis P. Lochner of the council sent out telegrams informing delegates that the Minneapolis meeting has been called off. He said, however, that it would be held at some point yet to be designated.

Officers Consider Course

Efforts to Be Made to Combat Governor's Action

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Efforts to combat the action of Governor Burdick of Minnesota in prohibiting the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace from holding its scheduled meeting in Minneapolis, have been already begun by officials of the organization.

The probability that the council will seek to enjoin the Governor from enforcing his order was indicated by Miss Rebecca Shelly, financial secretary, speaking in the absence of Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary, who is now in Indianapolis.

"We have legal advice that the Governor's order is a direct violation of the federal Constitution," said Miss Shelly. "The question is whether we can get an injunction in time to hold the meeting as scheduled."

"The meeting will be held elsewhere. It cannot be held in Minneapolis," Miss Shelly added.

The executive committee of the organization met early in the morning to consider the question.

People's Council to Meet

At Pilgrim Hall, Beacon Street, the Boston branch of the People's Council of America is to hold its first mass meeting tonight. The local organization is a branch of the national organization which is scheduled to hold a "peace" conference at Minneapolis beginning Saturday, and which the Federal officials are keeping under surveillance. Discussion tonight centers about the various peace proposals presented by the Pope, the Russian Workmen's Council, the British Union of Democratic Control and the International Socialist movement. Chief speakers will be James O'Neal, chief secretary of the Socialist party; George E. Roever Jr., the Rev. George Grover Mills and the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham.

Not Ordered by Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—So far as the Department of Justice officials know the action of the Governor of Minnesota in preventing the meeting of the People's Council was taken on his own initiative and not on any orders from Washington.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Government have apologized for the dropping of bombs on places in Holland by German airmen who, they declare, believed they were still over the sea. Compensation will be paid for the damage caused by the bombs.

FILMS FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, at a meeting of its Board of Directors here, has reelected William

A. Brady as president. The announcement was also made at the meeting that film manufacturers and distributors throughout the United States had volunteered to provide motion picture entertainments for the American soldiers in France. The films will be contributed to a distributing agency to be conducted under the supervision of the United States, and it was stated as likely that the agency would be in charge of a man to be commissioned by President Wilson.

NEW SUIT AGAINST ROYAL ARCANUM

Two suits against the supreme officers of the Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts were pending in the Federal Court in Boston today, each seeking to have the affairs of the company wound up by a receivership. The United States Court of Appeals which yesterday dismissed the suit of Arthur L. Hobart of Braintree, Mass., delayed the issuance of a mandate to the District Court until Sept. 17 pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari for a review of the case.

In the United States District Court in Boston a new suit was entered against the supreme officers of the Royal Arcanum by Arthur P. Cummings and James E. Upstone of Nashua, N. H. One of the grounds of the dismissing of the Hobart suit against the Royal Arcanum was that after the laws of Massachusetts suits against a fraternal insurance organization can only be brought through the Attorney General of the State and not by a citizen. The suit entered today meets the objection by being filed by citizens of another state.

In the bill filed in behalf of Messrs. Cummings and Upstone it is alleged that the trust fund of the Royal Arcanum is impaired and insufficient to meet obligations. It is claimed that the organization has a membership of 157,818 who carry two classes of insurance amounting to \$277,400,000 and to meet which the plaintiffs allege that there are assets of \$3,481,001.78. It is also alleged that it lost in membership last year \$3,880 and that in the month of July 1917 the loss in membership was 2880. The plaintiffs ask for the appointment of a receiver or receivers to take charge and inquire into the condition of the prop. rty, close up the organization and distribute the funds. It is expected that a hearing on the injunction will be held within a few days.

VANCE McCORMICK IS DIRECTOR OF EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has added a new figure to his War Cabinet in the person of Vance McCormick, who has been officially designated as director of exports. Immediately upon assuming control of the exports situation under the President's new proclamation, the Exports Administrative Board, of which Mr. McCormick is chairman, announced that not a pound of steel or sulphuric acid will leave the United States unless the board is convinced that it will go for munitions to be used against Germany.

OFFICERS' SCHOOLS FOR MEN IN THE RANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is now planned to establish an officers' school at each of the divisional training camps so that enlisted men of the national army, national guard and regular army will be given an opportunity to fit themselves for commissions. This is in line with the fixed policy of the Government to take no more officers or officer candidates from civil life after the second series of officers' training camps, now in progress, has been completed. Thereafter all additional officers needed will be found in the ranks of the various branches of the war army.

FARES' CAR SERVICE TO BE RESTRICTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The usual extra service provided for fairs in New England probably will be suspended this year, owing to the demands of troop movements of the railroads, officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company announced today. It may be even necessary to curtail regular passenger service they said.

DORCHESTER AVENUE PAVING

B. E. Grant was today awarded by Mayor Curley the contract to repave Dorchester Avenue, between Freeport Street and Park Street, with recut granite blocks on a bid of \$28,835. Mr. Grant is at present paving the avenue along a stretch immediately to the north of the section he is to do under the new contract.

AVIATION SCHOOL FOR TEXAS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A school for training 600 American aviators will be established immediately at Ft. Worth, Tex. The War Department has announced. British instructors from Canadian schools will instruct American officers in training flyers for air service on the Western front.

NO PAPER FOR SCHOOL BOOKS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The supply of schoolbooks in Germany will soon be exhausted, says the Vossische Zeitung. Publishers have been notified that they may use what stocks of paper they have on hand, but they will not be allowed any more paper for books.

GERMANY BOWS TO ARGENTINA

Yields to All Her Demands, Promising Indemnity and Freedom of the Seas to Argentine Vessels Carrying Food

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Germany's reply to Argentina's note embodying demands in connection with the submarine campaign as affecting Argentine shipping, has been received. In official circles it was said that the reply was satisfactory. According to the newspaper La Razon, the German note meets all the demands of Argentina.

The note, which was received by the Government on Monday night, consists of 15 pages. The Foreign Minister and President Irigoyen spent Tuesday morning conferring concerning the note. It says that Germany, "in order to maintain friendly relations with Argentina is willing to modify her blockade of enemy coasts, allowing freedom of the seas to vessels under the Argentine flag carrying food."

The note also promises the payment of an indemnity for the sinking of the Argentine steamer Toro by a German submarine. This indemnity is to be arranged by German and Argentine appraisers.

The German minister on Tuesday night handed the Argentine Government the following note:

"The German Imperial Government desires to maintain cordial relations with Argentina, and, to prove with facts its friendly sentiment, has decided, after a new investigation of the Toro case, to indemnify the Argentine Government."

"The Imperial German Government declares at the same time that the freedom of the seas, in which Argentine shipping would share, forms one of the objects of this war. As a consequence of the illegal acts of its enemies the liberty of action of the Imperial German Government is limited, but it willingly acknowledges the dictates of international law and will endeavor to observe them."

"The naval forces of the German Empire have received orders and instructions in agreement with this viewpoint, and the Imperial German Government is convinced that after these declarations no incident will occur to disturb the friendly relations between Germany and Argentina."

"LUXBURG."

The Foreign Office on Tuesday evening issued the following official statement concerning the negotiations with Germany:

"After the delivery of the second Argentine note to Berlin, the German Minister held several conferences with the Argentine Foreign Minister in an attempt to solve the questions in dispute. These met with no success, because, though the Foreign Minister was willing to give explanations, Germany insisted on the condition that Argentina prevent her vessels from traversing the blockade. The Foreign Minister explained this insistence to the President, who refused the condition as being absolutely incompatible with the spirit of Argentina's demands, which insisted upon a solution of the difficulty in accordance with the sovereign rights of the nation."

"After the refusal of the President further to consider a solution of the situation based on the German condition, the German Minister requested Berlin to eliminate the condition. Argentina's claims have been satisfied in all their terms and without any restrictions."

La Epoca, the mouthpiece of the presidential party, says concerning the German note:

"Germany accepts Argentina's claims. She concedes ample satisfaction and promises indemnity, and, what is more, guarantees the future inviolability of Argentina's sovereignty on the blockaded seas."

"This diplomatic triumph exceeds the most optimistic hopes, considering that Germany enlisted the United States among her enemies and caused a rupture with Brazil by denying them the same rights she has now conceded Argentina in order to maintain the principle which inspired her submarine blockade."

"Argentina has obtained peacefully one of the most notable diplomatic triumphs of the war, and by so doing opens a breach in the stern iron diplomacy with which Germany has opposed all belligerents and neutrals, which indicates a modification of Germany's foreign policy."

DRAFT ARREST IN SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—George A. Lewis of this city, a native of England, was arrested here this morning by a United States marshal on a charge of failing to register for the selective draft. He claims to be 32 years old and unnaturalized, but friends assert he boasted of being 28 years, and has opposed service in the United States Navy, claiming that the Kaiser was "a much abused man." He was taken to the federal office in Boston.

WAR TROPHIES PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—A remarkable little ceremony took place in Arras on a recent Sunday, when the British military authorities handed over to the municipality of the town a number of German guns captured during the April offensive. The Mayor of Arras had requested Sir Douglas Haig to allow the town to be the possessor of the trophies and he had willingly acceded. The guns, he said in his reply, must remain a token of the cooperation between French and British troops in the war. The ceremony of presenting the guns to the Mayor took place at 11 o'clock in the morning, and General X. . . Sir Douglas Haig's representative, made a speech

in which he recounted the circumstances of their capture, how, still smoking, they were turned on the German troops. The guard of honor then marched by to the playing of a military band and to the roar of cannon and the bursting of German shells on different parts of the town. The number of the guns is eight, and they lie in good condition except two which have suffered from British fire.

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

No Stamps by Post

LONDON, England—Those interested in philately have not been over-pleased to hear that the postal authorities in Italy have issued a decree prohibiting the sending of stamps to or from the country. The decree, which appeared on March 19, lays down that no correspondence between Italy and abroad, containing postage stamps, single specimens or in the form of collections, new or used, whatever may be the purpose of sending, is to be allowed after this date. It further states that any such correspondence will be returned to the sender at the latter's expense, risk, and peril. These embargoes on the transit of used or unused postage stamps are not new, as a similar restriction at one time existed in Holland and at a later date in Hayti.

The Stamps of Heligoland

These are days of rumors, and one of the latest is that the time is not far distant when Heligoland will again possess a special series of stamps. It is early to predict this; but it is possible that Heligoland will figure once more in the new issue announcements. It is now nearly 27 years since these stamps were withdrawn—when Heligoland was ceded to Germany in exchange for Zanzibar. Few collectors care much about the postal issues of Heligoland; but the possibility of a reissue is sure to arouse a certain amount of interest. The stamps were reprinted and sold by a German stamp dealer in such large quantities that collectors invariably refuse to take the stamps of this ceded British possession seriously.

The first stamps for use in Heligoland appeared in 1867, and consisted of four denominations, ½, 1, 2 and 6 schilling. The coinage in use was the same as that of Germany, 16 schillings going to the mark. The design was by Herr Schilling, and represented an embossed head of Queen Victoria in colorless relief, upon a colored lozenge-shaped background, the whole inclosed within a rectangular frame. These stamps were in two colors, the second color being that of the spandrels in the two lower values, and of the background in the two higher values. The stamps were rouletted, and were printed at the Prussian Government printing works in Berlin. There are two types of the ½ schilling value. In type 2 the letters are not so narrow as in type 1, and this is particularly noticeable in the "S" and "G" of "schilling," and also in the tail of the figure "2" in the "½," which is differently shaped from that in type 1. The second type is the scarcer of the two. It may be pointed out here that the stamps of Heligoland are very much more valuable in used condition, and this applies more particularly to the issues of 1867 and 1873.

Two years after the appearance of the first stamps another issue was introduced, the two higher values being omitted. There are two distinct shades of each value—½ schilling, yellow-green and rose, and ¼ schilling, blue-green and rose; and 1 schilling, rose and pale blue-green. These stamps were perforated 13½ x 14½. Three new values appeared in 1873—¼, ½, and 1½ schilling, and there is a variety of the ¼ schilling in which the colors are reversed. In the normal ¼ schilling the coloring is rose and green, and in the scarcer variety, green and deep rose.

A new design was introduced by the same engraver in 1875. The head of Queen Victoria is shown as before, but is inclosed in an oval garter frame with figures of value on either side, and the perforation is as before. In this issue the pennings replaces the schilling, and there are six values—1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 pennings. The value is shown on each stamp in both British and German currency, 1 penny representing 1 farthing, and 50 pennings corresponding to 6d.

With the appearance of a new issue in 1876, the Queen's head disappears from the stamps of Heligoland, and the arms of the colony take its place. The new series was engraved by Herr A. Schiffer, and like the previous issues was printed in Berlin. There were but two values—3 pennings and 20 pennings—but three years later two high values were added. These were the 1 and 5 mark, and a separate design was adopted for each. Specimens of the mark values exist perforated 11½ x 14½, which is the normal perforation. These were the last stamps issued, and were in use when the colony was ceded to Germany in 1890.

A Unique Design

A new French Red Cross stamp is to appear shortly to replace the over-printed variety of the current type. The well-known artist M. Louis Demoulin is the designer, and he has divided the stamp into two panels, one showing a hospital ship and the other a wounded soldier. The value is to be 15 centimes. France has already issued two other Red Cross stamps. The first appeared in August, 1914, and was the current 15 centimes stamp overprinted with a cross and 5 centimes in carmine. A month later another appeared on the same lines as the current stamp, but with a tablet on the left hand side with a cross and 5 centimes, and on the right "Croix-Rouge Postes." These stamps were sold at 15 centimes, the additional 5 centimes being handed over to the French Red Cross Society.

WAR FINANCE PLAN OUTLINED

Vast Sums to Be Provided Indicate Part of United States Activities—New Chapter in World's Financering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday to discuss the forthcoming Administration bill, and to explain the expected request of the treasury for an additional \$2,000,000,000 bond issue to be authorized by Congress.

Majority Leader Kitchin stated on Tuesday on the floor of the House that the bond bill should be passed by the House by Saturday night. He stated that every effort would be made to report the bill on Thursday, when the House reconvenes, and that a day or two would be required for debate.

As a result of the announcement by Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee of the financial program of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the eyes of the nation are being opened to the enormity of the struggle into which the United States has thrown her influence and power. From now on it is apparent that the United States Government is to be the banker for the allied powers, in addition to lending military and naval support. Based on estimates submitted by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, Chairman Kitchin's statement reveals that \$19,300,000,000, \$7,000,000,000 of which is to go to the Allies, will be needed to defray the war expenses for the present fiscal year.

Government leaders are now confronted with the problem of finding ways and means for raising these enormous sums. The figures given out by Majority Leader Kitchin are entirely different from any hitherto given out or published on the cost of the war to the United States. Senator Smoot, it is remembered, estimated sometime ago that the cost of the war for the first year to this Government would total \$17,000,000,000, and a later, and presumably more accurate estimate, made by the Treasury Department, placed the probable cost at \$14,500,000,000.

Now comes the statement that \$19,300,000,000 probably will be needed for the first year. Chairman Kitchin stated on Tuesday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "before the war is over the financial history of the world will have been entirely revolutionized."

This aphorism of the House majority leader, it appears, is to be borne out by facts having their genesis in the recent announcements and estimates of sums of money needed to finance the war this year, and the succeeding period of the war.

The Treasury Department is advocating a system for raising revenue, which would have the amount to be raised by bond issues and by taxation running in the proportion of 3 to 7, that is, where \$3 would be raised by bond issue, \$7 would be raised through taxation.

Of the money to be raised, all but \$2,000,000,000 is provided for in bills already passed, or bills now pending before the Senate or before the House committee. The pending bond bill before the Ways and Means Committee authorizes over \$7,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 is to take up bonds formerly authorized to be issued at a lower rate of interest.

A total of \$5,000,000,000, plus \$2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, was authorized several months ago by the first bond bill. Of this amount \$3,000,000,000 would be taken up by the pending bill, leaving \$2,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, which have been or will be issued to raise revenue.

In addition \$2,000,000,000 worth of a new kind of bond, called war-savings certificates, is to be authorized by the pending bill, along with \$2,000,000,000 more in certificates of indebtedness, to be used as a safety margin for the Treasury Department and not necessarily to be issued. This would make a total of \$4,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, half of which would be in circulation practically all the time, and thus would be counted as a part of the permanent revenue.

In addition to these amounts the present tax laws of the nation provide for about \$1,300,000,000 a year in revenue. Assuming that the pending revenue bill will provide a total of \$3,000,000,000, this leaves about \$2,000,000,000 to be raised by bonds not yet authorized or pending in the form of a bill. This bond issue, Chairman Kitchin stated, may be authorized at this session, but the chances are that it will be put over until the next session of Congress.

GERMAN "CIRCLE" SYSTEM EXPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—In a speech made at a dinner given at the Waldorf Hotel under the auspices of the British Empire Producers Organization, Mr. E. Saunders, delegate of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, exposed the workings of the German "Circle" system by means of which Germany has gained such enormous influence over trade and industries in South Africa.

He stated that since the recent foundation of the Federated Chamber of Industries which was the outcome of a conference held in Cape Town of delegates from nearly all the trading and industrial associations of the South African Union, South Africa might now be regarded as a supporter of the movement to overthrow German trade domination in the Empire. This body

was affiliated to the British Empire Producers Organization, and its work was organized on similar lines. The nature of the German domination and the insidious way in which it had been developed had been shown by the revelations of the Hypatia case, with regard to a cargo of imports brought by that vessel from America. The facts had shown the enormous power that a nation could wield in the affairs of the world by commercial combination, and how this power could be utilized to direct and to a large extent control not only commercial matters, but the politics of a country as well.

Mr. Saunders then went on to explain the "Circle" system by means of which this was carried out, and which was an outgrowth of the "Cartel" system. The center of the circle was nearly always one of the large German banks, such as the Deutsche Bank, which by a method of guarantees, enabled the members of the Circle to obtain practically unlimited credit for their operations. The bank was represented on the boards of companies which, while nominally independent of each other, formed a part of the Circle and acted in concert under the rules of the Circle, at the same time being under the direction of their own board and staff. Unlimited financial support was available where business was considered sound, thus enabling orders for any amount of money to be taken. There was no competition between members; all were bound to work together and place orders within the Circle whenever possible.

British subjects were never employed, except when absolutely necessary, or for the sake of appearance. This was illustrated in one notorious case of a German firm which traded under one name in South Africa, under other names in America, France, Spain, and England, but all working into each other's hands and actuated by mutual interests. Although the German branch in the Union had been wrecked there was no guarantee that the Union would not be reestablished after the war under new disguises. A great deal of unrest and race hatred had been engineered through the hold that the Germans had obtained in this way over the gold-mining industry in South Africa, by which they were enabled secretly to influence public opinion and legislation. One of the most effective ways, he concluded, of countering this insidious Germanization of their industries would be found in such movements as the South African Federated Chamber of Industries and the British Empire Producers' Organization.

Some autists find it difficult to comply with the regulations because they do not understand them, and according to Mr. Austin, several persons each day ask the commission for information pertaining to the regulations.

Many automobile owners are in favor of the Highway Commission recommending specifically devices which will make the headlights comply with their regulation as many of the other states in the Union have done. Some go so far as to ask that the manufacturers be required to put the proper lights on their machines.

Francis Hurtubise Jr., counsel for the National Automobile Association, declared himself in favor of a requirement to this effect. He pointed out that manufacturers could buy the proper lights in large quantities and thereby get them at a reduction. The automobile buyer at present not only has to pay for the lights which the company attaches to the machine and which he must not use, but he has to discard these and buy headlights that do meet the requirements at a much higher rate since he buys in smaller quantity.

CANADA'S GRAIN CROP VERY SATISFACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—With much of the grain now safely in the barns, Canada is able to estimate with some degree of certainty its capacity for assisting the Allies in the matter of cereal supplies. Ontario's wheat crop alone promises something over 17,000,000 bushels and the contribution of the western provinces, it is expected, will bring the amount up to about 235,000,000 bushels. As the total consumption for Canada is 45,000,000 bushels, there will be 190,000,000 left for export.

The oat crop also is excellent. Ontario's yield being estimated at 125,000,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the province. Barley and rye promise record yields.

AUTOMOBILISTS FINED \$450

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fines for illegal automobile headlights and speeding amounting to more than \$450 were levied on automobilists in the local police court yesterday. There were seven cases of using glaring lights and six of speeding and using illegal lights. Charles F. Mahar of 143 Butler Street pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and was given one week to raise a fine of \$100.

SHIPPING INVENTORY TAKEN

NEW ORLEANS, La.—To ascertain if any of the ships being built in shipyards on the Gulf Coast are large enough to come under the Government's commandeering order, the district office of the Shipping Board in New Orleans has begun an inventory, says the Times-Picayune. Ships of 2500 tons and over now being built are to be completed under the supervision of the Shipping Board.

EXPERIENCES IN FRANCE

Experiences while in active service with the second contingent of the first Harvard unit in France will be told by Miss Minnie Goodnow of the Business Women's Club after a Round Table supper tonight at the clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin Street, it is announced today.

LOWER PRICE DRESS SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dress sketched was not made especially for business women, but it suits them so perfectly we've dedicated it to them. We bought the wool poplin which accounts for the fine quality for this price. Embroidered pockets. Washable collar and cuffs.

New straightline dresses, smartly belted and draped, \$11.50.

New braid-trimmed serge dresses \$11.50.

(Filene's—small orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dress sketched was not made especially for business women, but it suits them so perfectly we've dedicated it to them. We bought the wool poplin which accounts for the fine quality for this price. Embroidered pockets. Washable collar and cuffs.

New straightline dresses, smartly belted and draped, \$11.50.

New braid-trimmed serge dresses \$11.50.

(Filene's—small orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dress sketched was not made especially for business women, but it suits them so perfectly we've dedicated it to them. We bought the wool poplin which accounts for the fine quality for this price. Embroidered pockets. Washable collar and cuffs.

New straightline dresses, smartly belted and draped, \$11.50.

New braid-trimmed serge dresses \$11.50.

(Filene's—small orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dress sketched was not made especially for business women, but it suits them so perfectly we've dedicated it to them. We bought the wool poplin which accounts for the fine quality for this price. Embroidered pockets. Washable collar and cuffs.

New straightline dresses, smartly belted and draped, \$11.50.

New braid-trimmed serge dresses \$11.50.

(Filene's—small orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

BOTANY EXPERTS OFFER THEIR AID

Assistance to Manufacturers of United States in Search for Products Needed in Industries Tendered by Committee

Valuable assistance to manufacturers of the United States in their search for raw products of a botanical nature is offered by the botanical raw products committee of the National Research Council, which is serving during the war as a department of the Council of National Defense. The work undertaken by this committee, of which Prof. E. M. East of Harvard University is chairman, is not of a commercial character, but solely in the interests of industrial efficiency as an aid to the national defense. There are altogether more than 20 committees serving under the direction of the National Research Council.

Many botanical products are highly essential to the continuance of United States industries. Buyers very often secure their raw products from a broker or importing house without the knowledge of either the geographic or the specific source.

"When this source is cut off," states a booklet recently published by the botanical committee, "as has frequently been the case during the past three years and as possibly will be more frequent during the next few years, the manufacturer has been placed in an uncomfortable position. Curiously enough such a predicament is many times brought about by the curtailment of a product used in such relatively small quantities that the fact that it is essential to the finished article is overlooked or forgotten during times of plenty."

"The botanical raw products committee, if it gives the service expected of it, must answer questions concerning all such materials. To do this data are required along five different lines, botanical, agricultural, industrial, commercial and bibliographical."

The proposed activities of the committee are grouped into 10 classes: Collection of data on all plants having economic value, dissemination of information, to importers and manufacturers, investigation of trade requirements, discovery of new geographic sources of plants, cultivation of economic plants in the United States to meet trade needs, investigations calculated to discover the value of conventional equivalents and substitutes, discovery and investigation of the value of new equivalents and substitutes, investigation of trade requirements of new raw materials, adjusting new species to the trade, and proposing new uses for the raw products.

At the commencement of the committee's work there was available a large amount of data on special subjects catalogued at various research institutions, among them the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the Bussey Institution of Harvard, the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the office of fiber investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Missouri Botanic Gardens. Had it been otherwise, owing to the magnitude of the task proposed, a long delay would have ensued before active work as a clearing house for manufacturers could begin. As it is the work is well in hand.

The members of the botanical raw products committee are Charles Ames, assistant professor of economic botany and director of the botanic gardens at Harvard; L. H. Dewey, botanist in charge fiber investigations United States Department of Agriculture; E. M. East (chairman), professor of experimental plant morphology at Harvard; H. M. Hall, professor of botany at University of California; Henry Kramer, professor of botany at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; George T. Moore, director Missouri Botanic Garden; John E. Toepke, consulting chemist New York City; W. P. Wilson, director Philadelphia Commercial Museum. The address of the committee is Bussey Institution of Harvard University, Forest Hills, Mass.

AFFORESTATION PLANS FOR SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The forestry section of the annual report of the Board of Agriculture states that the feature of the year's work in connection with forestry has been the extension of native timber, the state itself having proved to be by far the largest consumer. There has been little or no new planting done during the last three years, and as the amount of timber imported has greatly decreased, whilst, presumably, the abnormal demand for timber for war purposes has counterbalanced the decrease in the demand for normal consumption, it will be seen that the situation is serious and demands attention. The requirements of the Scottish collieries alone have been approximately estimated at 300,000,000 lineal feet per annum. The amount of foreign pitwood imported into Scotland during 1916 was less than one-fourth of the normal import. Existing crops in Scotland could probably supply from 25 to 30 per cent of the ordinary annual consumption of pit timber in the coal mines of the country, and at the utmost 20,000 acres would produce the annual requirements. Planting at the rate of 5000 acres a year on a 40-year pitwood rotation would mean that in four years' time an area sufficient to produce the annual pitwood requirements of Scotland would have been planted, and that in 40 years the mines in Scotland could be supplied with pitwood grown at home. The question of pitwood supply and demand, states

the report, has been receiving the close attention of a special committee representing the various interests.

The scarcity of labor had been to some extent met by the organization of schoolboy labor for felling and preparing pitwood, collecting cones for seed extraction and the burning of brushwood with a view to preparing the ground after felling for replanting. The general policy as to afforestation is at present under the consideration of the forestry subcommittee to the reconstruction committee appointed in 1916. Schemes were being considered for the training of discharged soldiers in horticulture, agriculture and forestry work in addition to the establishment of nurseries at Craibstone. Woods on this land were to be felled and the trees converted, and an area to be found for planting. With regard to the land presented by the Duke of Sutherland, the report states that it has been inspected by the forestry staff and pronounced suitable for afforestation. It is proposed gradually to afforest 8000 acres. A site for the nursery has been chosen and the local constabulary and arrangements made, so that the scheme may be started without delay.

SIR W. LAURIER'S POLICY DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The letter written by the French Canadian leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the secretary of the Toronto War-the-War League has been generally editorially commented on by the Canadian press, and finding little favor with any of them. With the exception of the out-and-out Laurier organ, the local Conservative organ, the Journal-Presse, under the caption, "The Debacle of Laurier," utterly condemns the letter, saying that "any program Sir Wilfrid has in mind to help Canada win the war must wait until Canada helps Sir Wilfrid get back his old job as Premier." The Citizen finds "the vision of Sir Wilfrid" an encouraging one and one which it thinks "the veteran leader, would conscientiously endeavor to bring into being." But while granting him this measure of praise the writer finds that Sir Wilfrid unfortunately still clings to his belief in the voluntary system of recruiting, thus allying himself with the element in Canada which is opposed to our war efforts being maintained. And yet, paradoxically though it may seem, it surely cannot be denied that the leader of the opposition is as sincerely desirous of winning the war—though he differs as to methods—as those who are opposing him and, unconsciously, injuring their own cause by resorting in many instances to personal abuse of Sir Wilfrid.

The Montreal Gazette, one of the strongest Conservative papers in the country, says that "Sir Wilfrid is engaged in the difficult maneuver of facing in opposite directions at the same time, . . . he is the acknowledged leader of those who assert that Canada has done enough in the war, and to those who demand that the national honor be maintained by declaring that he is in the war to the end."

Continuing, the article declares that "the end-of-the-war Liberals know exactly where he stands, but they recognize the importance of beguiling the war-time Liberals, if Sir Wilfrid is to be placed in a position of preventing the operation of compulsory service. Thus left free by those who are sure of him, he devotes his time to the delusion of those who are not. The Hamilton gentlemen, therefore, might just as well have asked for the moon as invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier to moon his own appeal."

HOTEL MEN ASK FOR INSTRUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attempts on the part of proprietors of New York hotels to solve the problem of serving liquor to men in uniform, terminated in a meeting of the West Side Hotel Club, comprising the larger hotels uptown, at which the problem was taken up officially. Copeland Townsend, owner of the Hotel Majestic, sent a letter to United States Attorney-General Gregory at Washington saying in part:

"The hotel men of New York find great difficulty in complying with the law requiring that they shall not sell alcoholic liquors to officers and men in uniform of the United States Army and Navy. . . . The problem is such a knotty one that we believe the hotel men, who are honestly trying to observe the ruling, should be informed just what they should do."

RAID ON SOCIALISTS IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles T. Schenck, secretary of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia, and manager of the Socialist Party bookstore here, was arrested on Tuesday and held under \$10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Long, charged with the violation of the espionage act. Three associates, one of them a woman, were also taken into custody. The two men, Edward H. Wanamacher Jr. and Alexander McLeod, were held in \$2500 bail each, while the woman, Clara Abramowitz, was allowed to sign her own bail bond of \$1000. Wanamacher assisted Schenck in the store, which was raided by government officers. It was charged that the prisoners had sent circulars to enlisted men of the national army "disparaging the war and . . . inciting sedition."

WOOL PREPAREDNESS MEETING CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Sheep and Wool Bureau will hold its Great Lakes convention in this city on Sept. 11-12. This meeting is regarded as the first step taken in the United States for what is termed wool preparedness.

MEAT SUPPLIED BY BIG PACKERS

Government Buying at the Same Time It Is Investigating Methods — Great Profits Made on the Export Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The relation of the Government to the packers is at this time particularly interesting, because, while the Federal Trade Commission is preparing what may be the first real investigation ever made into the packing industry, the Government is buying its meats from these same packers, for army and navy, almost exclusively. This is a matter of necessity, for the big concerns are able to do business on the scale required. Contracts are in the hundreds of thousands and the 1,000,000 pounds and over. The big packers are well equipped for great orders like these. A little fellow recently turned in a bid for a small amount, some 50,000 pounds or so; it was low and accepted. Later he bid on another 50,000 pounds; it was low and again accepted. But then he found he did not have sufficient storage capacity, and his time for delivery had to be extended several weeks. The big packers are generally able to make first-class delivery.

The price the Government is paying on bacon is said to be about the same that prevails among the big purchasers, the Government getting only the best and having it put up in a little more expensive way.

The packers have foreseen impending heavy army purchases and made some preparations to meet them. How extensive their storage of meat in advance of the army's needs has been, is not known. In filling army contracts to date it is reported that only a small portion of the meat supplied is frozen. If this is an indication of the packers on hand, it means that the packers will have to rely on purchases in the market for the next few months to fill contracts. As a fresh meat shortage appears likely, until the next crop begins to come in, and that will not be for several months, higher prices for public and Government appear very possible.

The export demand has been tremendous, and the possibility of an embargo on meats immediately made itself felt on the Chicago market in falling prices.

In its statement to the Federal Trade Commission submitted a fortnight ago by the Cudahy Packing Company, relative to the high prices and their causes, the Cudahy company said: "The price of fresh beef advanced from 6,894,404 pounds in 1914, to 170,440,934 and 231,214,000 in 1915 and 1916 respectively; and of bacon from 193,964,252 to 346,718,227 and 579,808,786, respectively."

Referring to profits on exports, Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Company, in the last financial statement of that house, said: "Our foreign trade has been exceedingly satisfactory." L. H. Swift, president of Swift & Company, in the last Swift statement, said: "It is almost needless to say that profits on our foreign business have been greater than on our domestic and this is a large item in our financial results."

Summed up, the relation between export and high prices in the United States appears to be this: A great war export trade has sprung up. This export trade has proved "exceedingly satisfactory" to the packers, making them even more money abroad than at home. This foreign demand has had an "enormous effect" on prices in this country. That is, the people of the United States have had to pay unprecedented prices for meats in large part because of a turn in business bringing the packers more money than they were used to making. The packers are questioned by the Government about the high prices in this country, they declare them without remedy, mainly because of the excessive demand, and go to some length to indicate what a great factor in this demand is that for export.

The size of this packing industry, incidentally, is little realized. "Judged," says the Cudahy statement previously quoted, "from the standpoint of the value of its products, the slaughtering and meat packing industry has for years ranked first of the industries of the United States."

NEW BEDFORD WASTE FACTORY NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A local firm of cotton waste manufacturers is erecting a special plant in which waste from Egyptian cotton will be made marketable. Because of the lack of a suitable sterilization plant this waste has hitherto been burned in accordance with a ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board. The product will be worth 25 cents a pound.

LAMPOR & SOLT LINE SOUTH AMERICA REGULAR SAILINGS Company's Office, 42 Broadway, N. Y. CHAS. V. DAREY & SONS, Broad St. W. E. RAYNE, 10 Congress St., Boston.

AUSTRALIA HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C. by the PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 522 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 460 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

REAL ESTATE

Final papers today were placed on record transferring title to the property owned by the Savin Hill Yacht Club Association in Fox Point Road, Dorchester, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the sum of \$37,000.

Several years ago the State took over this property to be used as a link in the Old Colony Parkway, which connects South Boston with Neponset and points beyond. The several buildings have been leased back to the club until the State gets ready to construct this portion of the highway. The parcel was valued by the Boston assessors for \$14,300, of which amount \$8800 applied on the 454,200 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Dorchester transactions today include the sale of the frame residence and 5884 square feet of land at 35 Linden Street, near Dorchester Avenue, by Ellen A. McIntosh to Margaret J. Mahoney. The total assessment is \$3700, which includes \$1300 on the land.

ROXBURY SALE

Announcement is made today that James P. Richardson et al. have sold to Frank W. Whitman the five three-story brick dwellings at the corner of Pike and Perch streets in Roxbury. This parcel is valued by the assessors at \$11,500, of which \$2000 applies on the 4410 square feet of land which figured in the deal.

DEAL IN SOUTH END

Lillie E. Titus has sold to Estelle A. Forster the three-story, octagon-front brick building at 74 West Rutland Square, near Columbus Avenue, South End. The property is valued at \$7500, including \$2600 on the 2079 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Harrison Ave., 665-675, Ward 6; Boston Family Laundry Co., E. B. Washburn; laundry and stores.
Woodrow Ave., 250-258, Ward 21; M. Steller et al., George N. Jacobs; garage.
Dorchester Ave., 661, Ward 11; the Rev. John M. Chmielewsky; frame school.
Cross St., 38, Ward 5; S. Lipsky; alter stores and tenement.
Broad St., 109-119, Ward 5; C. E. Cotting; alter mercantile.
Norfolk Ave., 10-12, Ward 13; Mary Rayner; alter storage.

RESTRICTIONS ON BEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—An order by the Food Controller forbids the use of winter sown beans grown in the United Kingdom exclusive of Ireland, in the year 1917 for any purpose other than seed. It also prohibits purchases or sales of such beans except by persons ordinarily dealing in them and with a view to their being used or resold for the purposes of seed. In cases of purchase the buyer must give a certificate to the seller stating his name and address and the purpose for which such beans are required. This certificate must be retained by the seller and be open to the inspection of any authorized person.

GIFTS TO RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that collections for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society were made in the southern provinces of Nigeria on Oct. 19, 1916, and sums amounting to £4984 have been paid into the funds of the society. The Government of the Gold Coast have received a further sum of £1500 subscribed by the chiefs of Ashanti, for the purchase of a third aeroplane for presentation to the royal flying corps. The sum of £249 7d. has been subscribed by the inhabitants of St. Helena in aid of the Star and Garter Home at Richmond, and has been paid to the British Red Cross Society.

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS PERSIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten more women have been arrested in front of the White House for carrying banners of suffrage colors with extracts from President Wilson's speeches. Six of them were the banner carriers out on bond pending appeals granted from police court sentences of \$25 fines or 30 days in jail imposed for a similar demonstration. All were bailed to appear for trial.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc. BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

The New Velvet Hats

Charming in Shape and Decoration! New Styles Are Peeping In

EVERY ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF WOMEN who is planning a long week-end for over Labor Day will want, really need, a smart new Hat of velvet to mark her acquaintance with the demands of the opening season. Hundreds of new Hats have been arraying themselves in the Loeser Millinery Store ready to satisfy the ideals of the most exacting and critical.

For these are accurate presentments of what Paris has approved, correct in size, in shape, in color, and above all, in the artistic bit of decoration. Each one has individual but undeniable smartness, and in the assortment is sure to be something of a rare becomingness to every type and style.

Prices start modestly at \$5. Quite a notable assortment at \$8.50 to \$13.50. Second Floor, Elm Place

LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL OF TEN MEMBERS NAMED

Secretary Baker Takes Steps for Cooperation With A. L. A. in Providing Books for Army

Secretary of War Baker has appointed a Library War Council of 10 members to cooperate with the American Library Association in the great work it has undertaken at the request of the War Department, to furnish and maintain libraries for the hundreds of thousands of young men shortly to be assembled in the training camps for officers and men established at various points throughout the country.

Frank A. Vanderbilt, president of the National City Bank of New York, is chairman of the council, and it includes such prominent citizens as Asa B. Candler of Atlanta; P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States; Mrs. Joseph E. Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York, and Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The plan of the A. L. A. as previously explained is to erect frame buildings in each camp to house the books, and to have trained librarians in charge, the books to be available for reading in a room provided for this purpose or to be carried away under a system similar to those used in an ordinary city library. The work also looks to the provision of books for the sailors, whether ashore or afloat, and, later, if necessary, for the men at the front overseas.

At a meeting of librarians and library trustees of the larger cities of the eastern and middle eastern states, called by Frank P. Hill, chairman of the finance committee of the Library War Council, and held at Washington, Aug. 14, Boston was represented by William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library; C. F. D. Belden, librarian, and J. Randolph Coolidge of the board of trustees of the Athenaeum. Plans were there formulated for the campaign of the week of Sept. 24, when it is hoped to raise at least \$100,000 to use in the providing and distributing these books in the 32 cantonments and the many smaller camps which will be in operation in the early autumn.

Mr. Belden has been made director of this campaign for the New England division by the War Council, and two meetings for the purpose of organization have been held at the Boston Public Library, attended by members of the Massachusetts Library Club and librarians from many cities of Massachusetts. A committee on plan and scope has been appointed, consisting of Mr. Belden, Mr. Coolidge, Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; John G. Moulton of Haverhill, secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club, and George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library.

Massachusetts, however, has not been waiting upon the action of the A. L. A. either to collect books or to raise money. The Massachusetts Library Commission has been in correspondence with Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., concerning the immediate installment of a library at Ayer, receiving his full sympathy and sanction; and it is hoped to establish one there almost immediately, either by the commission acting alone or in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. in order that the soldiers may have books during the weeks which must elapse before the A. L. A. can get its plan into action and assume full control and responsibility.

Strangely enough, the request made to the citizens of Massachusetts, and emphatically to the people of Boston, through Mr. Kenney, as president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, for books for this purpose, has met with a very slender response. On Aug. 20, less than 13,000 books had been contributed. Of these Boston had given only 2567, and this number represented the gifts of 109 individuals. Recollecting that over 40 national camps are to be supplied with from 40,000 to 50,000 men in each camp, it will be seen that a unique opportunity for brotherly kindness is, so to speak, going begging. Put alongside this showing the plan for libraries of from 10,000 to 15,000 books in each camp, which is the vision entertained by the A. L. A. and the appeal becomes poignant.

The Boston Public Library will send for collections of books if notified. Any worthy book, grave or gay, particularly gay; instructive and informative, or merely entertaining; any book that any taste might fancy, for soldiers in the mass are like citizens in the mass, of all tastes and grades of education; perhaps especially, text-

books and easy reading books in the French language, and any book that will help to prepare the soldier for his individual task—all these will be welcome. Worn-out books are of course not desired.

War Library Conference

A New England war library conference will be held at the Boston Public Library on Tuesday, Sept. 11, under the direction of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh mackerel, which have been a daily feature of receipts of fish at the South Boston mart for several days, were scarce when the market first opened today. There were no arrivals with that fish on hand, but some came in from other ports via rail and steamer. News was received that the Squanto reached Newport, R. I., Tuesday, with 40 barrels large and 165 barrels small fresh mackerel, while other mackerel arrivals there were: William Wells 18 barrels fresh and Eliza H. 100 barrels fresh. No prices were quoted on mackerel today.

One trip of swordfish was brought to the fish pier today, the Fannie Reed, having 70 fish. Wholesale prices were 15 cents per pound.

Receipts of fresh groundfish at the pier continued heavy today, and high prices also continued to prevail. Arrivals: Str. Bilow 110,500 pounds, schooners Arabia 59,000, Athena 29,000, Annie Perry 29,400, Gertrude De Costa 21,000, Josephine De Costa 37,300, Elenora De Costa 41,500, W. H. Moody 31,200, Waltham 22,000, Frances S. Grueby 40,200, and Hortense 13,200. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5@6, steak cod \$12@13.50, market cod \$6@7, pollock \$8.50, large hake \$7.25, small hake \$6, and cusk \$7.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Mary De Costa 110,000 pounds fresh fish, Elva L. Spurling 70,000 pounds fresh fish, and Morning Star arriving late Tuesday 25,000 pounds halibut, and 45,000 pounds fresh fish. The schooner Esperanto, Capt. Daniel McDonald, stocked \$7100 on its recent mackerel trip, each one of the crew sharing \$191.

Twelve immigrants who arrived here some time ago from Southern Europe and were subsequently detained by United States immigration officials for inability to pass the literacy test and liability to become public charges, were deported today, when a detail of inspectors took them to New York for embarkation on a steamer. This is the largest number of immigrants deported from the local station at one time in more than a year, barring the rejection of the large number of Cape Verde Island Negroes who were sent back some weeks ago. The immigrants signed a statement that they voluntarily chose deportation now rather than face indefinite confinement at Long Wharf with deportation ultimately. Thus they released the United States of responsibility in deporting them at this time, in case the vessel they returned on should be torpedored.

Prizes for Essay on Jewish Life

Students in colleges or universities in the United States and Canada are offered a prize of \$100 by Louis D. Brandeis, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, for the best original essay on some aspect of Jewish life or culture. This prize is offered through the Intercollegiate Zionist Association, the contest closing on March 1, 1918. Judges will be Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, chairman; Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School and Prof. Horace M. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin. A. B. Makeover, secretary of the association, will receive all manuscripts at 3312 Auchterterry Terrace, Baltimore.

Then—
you'll appreciate
the Coward Shoe

It's after a long day tramping around or standing on your feet that you really appreciate the comfort of

The
Coward
Shoe

and it's after months of wear that you come to know what Coward materials and workmanship add to the shoe value. Try a pair of Coward shoes and find what genuine foot comfort means.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled Send for Catalog

SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send notice to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

CANNING BY COLD PACK METHOD

Food Products Put Up in This Way Said to Be Superior in Flavor, Texture and Color—Complete Directions

Directions for canning by the cold pack method are given in detail in a leaflet compiled by Miss Stella S. Simmons, Norfolk County home demonstrator, and issued by the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, Quincy, Mass., of which R. W. Merrick is secretary. The advantages of the cold pack method are stated to be: 1, everything may be canned by this method; 2, products canned in this way are superior in flavor, texture and color; 3, it is the quickest and easiest method of canning.

Outline of Cold Pack Method—1. Choose a good firm product; 2, grade fruit or vegetables according to size, color and quality; 3, can fruit or vegetables as soon after picking as possible; 4, pick over and wash fruits and vegetables; 5, remove all decayed spots; 6, scald, blanch or steam vegetables and hard fruits after washing; 6, plunge in cold water; 7, pack in jar; 8, add sirup to fruits, hot water to vegetables; 9, adjust rubber and cover and partially tighten; 10, boil the required length of time (see time table); 11, remove jar, tighten cover; 12, invert to cool; cool rapidly, but avoid drafts.

Scalding—Scald all fruits and vegetables which have skins to be removed; this is done by dipping them into boiling water to cover. A wire basket or a cloth or net bag may be used for this purpose. The tomato and peach are an example of vegetable and fruit which are scalded. The reason for scalding are: 1, to loosen skin; 2, to remove objectionable acid flavors; 3, to start the coloring matter, and improve the color of the product.

Blanching—Blanching or parboiling means plunging the fruit or vegetables into boiling water and allowing them to boil the length of time indicated on the time sheet. It is essential that the water be boiling and that it be kept boiling for the required time. The length of time required differs with the kind of conditions of material. The reasons for blanching are: To reduce the bulk of green vegetables and fruit. To eliminate objectionable acids. To start the coloring matter.

Cold Dipping—After scalding or blanching the products are plunged immediately into cold water. Never allow product to stand in cold water. The reasons for cold dipping are: 1, to harden the pulp; 2, to set the coloring matter; 3, to make it easier to handle products in packing jar.

Packing in Jars—Select jars thoroughly clean and without defects; have jars of about the same temperature as the product that you are to place in them. Pack carefully, leaving no open spaces. Fill to within about one-fourth inch of top of jar. Fill jars of fruit with sirup and jars of vegetables with hot water. One teaspoon of salt may be added to each quart of vegetables.

Wash rubber rings to remove powdery preparation. Place rubbers and covers on jars immediately and partially tighten cover. If it is a jar with a clamp fasten the top spring in place leaving the side clamp up. If it is a jar with a screw top, place the thumb on one side and the little finger on the other and turn until the cover touches the rubber tightly. This allows for expansion and prevents breakage. The jars are then ready to boil. Place jars as soon as packed in the hot water bath.

Boiling or Processing—These terms mean the same thing and are used when one speaks of cooking the products in jars. Place the jars in a receptacle large enough so that they may be surrounded and covered with boiling water by one inch. The length of time for cooking the different fruits and vegetables is found by consulting the time table, column III. The time is counted after the water in the kettle begins to boil.

Equipment for boiling canned products—A wash boiler, tin pail, lard can, kettle, clean bag, can, or any other container with a tightly fitting cover may be used to process jars. It is necessary to have some kind of a rack in the bottom to keep the jars from touching the bottom of the container. The rack may be made of narrow strips of wood, wire, or tin. It should raise the jar at least three-quarters of an inch from the bottom of the container, and allow the water to circulate freely underneath.

Removal of Jars—When boiled for the required length of time, remove jars from the container and tighten covers. Cool rapidly but avoid draft. Sirup—Thin, one part sugar and two parts water; medium, one part sugar and one part water; thick, two parts sugar and one part water. Bring sirup to the boiling point and add to the packed fruit.

Jars—Any jar can be used providing it is clean and can be perfectly sealed. Examine the jar carefully to make sure that it is not defective.

Screw Top Jars—Place the top on the jar without the rubber; turn it down tight; if the thumb nail can be inserted between the top and the glass, the top is usually defective. Place the rubber and the cap in position and screw them down tightly; pull the rubber from its position; release it. If the rubber returns to its position between the top and the jar, the top is defective.

Glass Top Jars—Place the glass top on the jar without the rubber; tap around the outer edge of the top with the finger; if the top rocks, it is defective. Wire ball placed over the top of the cover should go in with a snap, even when the tightening lever or the clamp spring is up. If it does not, remove the ball from the tightening lever and bend it to make it right. This

tightening of the ball should be done every year.

Rubbers—Use only the best grade of rubbers and use only once. It is better not to use the rubbers that come with the jars. Buy new rubbers each season. Test by stretching slightly. If they crack or break they are bad; if they spring back like elastic they are all right. Good rubbers are not injured by continued boiling.

Following is a time table for cold pack method of canning:

VEGETABLES		Minutes
Asparagus	Scald or blanch water	5 to 10
Beans, Lima, string	15 to 20 steam	180
Beets	5 to 10	180
Carrots	Sufficient to loosen skin	90
Cauliflower	5	90
Corn	5 to 15	130
Greens	5 to 10 boiling water	130
Peas	15 to 20 steam	90
Pumpkin	Remove skin and cook 30m. to reduce bulk	60
Tomatoes	1 to 2	20
FRUITS		Minutes
Apples	1 to 2	20
Blackberries	1 to 2	16
Blueberries	1 to 2	16
Cranberries	1 to 2	16
Cherries, sweet	1 to 2	16
Cour.	1 to 2	16
Currants	1 to 2	16
Gooseberries	1 to 2	16
Grapes	1 to 2	16
Rhubarb	1 to 2	20
Pineapple	1 to 2	20
Plums	1 to 2	20
Quinces	1 to 2	20
Raspberries	1 to 2	16
Strawberries	1 to 2	16

CUBAN AVIATION UNIT FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Cuban aviation unit will be offered to France, with complete equipment, in the near future, and it is probable that the "Escadrille Cubaine," as the flying unit will be known, will be the first body of fighting men from Cuba to serve on French soil, according to the Republic of Cuba News Bureau. The bureau also says this is only one of the many activities of the Cuban military and naval forces.

Col. Manuel Coronado, organizer of the flying unit, member of the Cuban Senate, and editor of the newspaper La Discusion, originally planned for a body of 25 trained aviators to comprise the escadrille, but already nearly 100 have volunteered to take the prescribed aviation course and individually to bear the expense of their airplanes and equipment.

"I believe that the escadrille will be the most practical and at the same time the most appropriate way of showing Cuba's sympathy with the cause of the Allies," said Colonel Coronado.

COMPANY ORDERED TO KEEP COAL RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the close of the Public Service Commission hearing on the causes of the coal shortage which stopped the subway trains from running on Saturday afternoon, the commission issued a formal order to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to lay in a 5000-ton coal reserve supply at its Fifty-ninth Street power house and to keep that reserve up. The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday.

A meeting of the commission will be called to plan legislation against interlocking directors which would prevent transactions between public utilities and firms controlled by their directors, according to Chief Counsel Ramsome.

Mayor Mitchell suggests the annulment of the contract with the Interborough and municipal operation of the subways in case the transit company again fails to provide itself with a coal reserve and causes another shutdown. In a letter to Acting Chairman Hayward of the Public Service Commission.

CABLE TO THE ORIENT RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Communication with China, the Philippine Islands, and the Dutch East Indies via San Francisco has been restored, according to an announcement made by the Commercial Cable Company. The Government of China in notifying the company of resumption of communication stated that telegrams from or to German or Austrian subjects will not be admitted and that all private telegrams that appear dangerous to the integrity of the State will be stopped by the censor, who will submit the censored messages to the Ministry of Communications. All private code telegrams sent by foreigners, the authorities announce, must bear the stamp of their respective consulates at the localities of origin to certify that the contents relate to commercial or private business. Code telegrams sent by Chinese must be stamped by the local Government offices or the Chamber of Commerce.

BEDFORD TAX RATE IS \$21

BEDFORD, Mass.—Announcement of a tax rate of \$21, an increase of \$3 over last year, was made yesterday. The total valuation of both real and personal property is \$1,923,310, and of this amount \$1,728,000 is in real estate. Personal estate, valued at \$195,310, lost about \$176,000 in value, on account of the income tax, the return from which amounts to about \$4300.

AMERICAN BAR TO DISCUSS WAR

Raising of International Law Questions Involved in World Conflict Give Unusual Importance to 1917 Meeting

Unusual importance attaches to the annual meeting of the American Bar Association this year because of international and national questions to be discussed. The meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, Sept. 4, 5 and 6. National in its membership as well as its interests, the association draws to these annual meetings leading lawyers of the chief cities of the country.

A report giving the legal reasons for the entry of the United States into the European war will be presented by the committee on international law of which Charles Noble Gregory is chairman, the other members being James Brown Scott, Theodore S. Woolsey, Charles Cheney Hyde and J. Parker Kirlin. This report is, in part, as follows:

"On April 3 the Senate of the United States adopted resolutions in accord with the President's message by a majority of 82 to 6, and on April 6, at 3:12 a. m., the House of Representatives took like action.

"Your committee desires to express its hearty and unanimous concurrence in the views of international right, of human obligations and national duty so powerfully presented by the President, and so justly supported by the Congress.

"The protest is a gross violation of the settled rules of international law and of the usages of war between civilized nations:

"First—The sinking of merchant ships without summons and without placing noncombatants on board in safety.

"Second—The assuming to exclude from many thousands of miles of the high seas, where our ships and cargoes have passed and repassed since this nation had birth.

"Third—Grave and homicidal conspiracies against the domestic peace, trade and manufactures of this country and against peace upon its borders, conducted by agents of the German Government while assuming the guise of and being received as friends.

"Fourth—They denounce the wanton and illegal murder of great numbers of civilians and noncombatants, including women, children and aged persons, and the unrestrained assaults to which women have been subjected, even those shielded by the garb and vows of religion.

"Fifth—They denounce the wanton devastation of occupied regions when abandoned, by the destruction of churches, houses, schools, fields, roads and orchards, where no military necessity warranted it and where it subjected to great suffering and to death a great part of the population.

"Sixth—They denounce the looting of occupied territory, the levy of contributions and requisitions beyond the means of occupied territory and for unlawful purposes, and the general appropriation of private property.

"Seventh—They denounce the claim of right to put to death any mariner who has dared to defend his vessel and cargo against the wholly unwarranted and lawless attacks of German submarines, and they denounce especially the wholly unwarranted claims that the law as to franc-tireurs on land applies to mariners at sea, and the illegal and inhuman execution pursuant to such claim, of Captain Fryatt, a merchant captain, whose rights at the worst were those of a prisoner of war.

"Eighth—They denounce the deportation of the civil population from occupied territory, including women and young girls, to be employed in forced labor against their country.

"Ninth—They denounce the sinking of hospital ships and supply ships sailing under safe conduct from German authorities.

"Tenth—They welcome the entry of the United States into the war in conjunction with the Entente Allies for the purpose of checking such lawless excesses and overthrowing those forms of autocracy which menace the peace, security and civilization of the whole world. They recognize with the President that our country is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has cherished, and they say with him, 'God helping her, she can do no other.'

"The report from the committee to oppose judicial recall attacks 'the propaganda of Socialism' as 'one of attack upon constitutional government and particularly upon the tenure and function of our judicial departments, state and national.' Says the report, in part:

"The Socialist pretends to spurn the charge of anarchism and of the purpose of change by violence. Nevertheless, the worst elements of the I. W. W. are found allied with Socialist lobbyists when revolutionary measures, or revolutionary methods of legislation, are attempted to be imposed upon the Congress, or upon some state Legislature. Evidence of this was shown during the last sessions of the legislatures of Minnesota, North Dakota, and other states.

"There is strong censure in this report, also, of the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Smith of Georgia for retirement of federal circuit and district judges at the age of 70. 'The effect of this measure is, in substance,' says the report, 'to give to the President the power to recall any circuit or district judge who has reached the age of 70 years, and has served continuously for 10 years. It attempts to disguise the purpose of arbitrary removal, or recall, of the

judge by the phrase, 'shall henceforth be relieved from service.'

There are 33 United States circuit judges and 95 district judges, a majority of whom are over 60 years of age. In the case of a judge, the history of the bench of this country shows that, in many instances, his best work is done after he has reached his three score and ten. It is asserted also in the report that the bill is unconstitutional. The chairman of the committee to oppose judicial recall is Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn.

Other important features of the meeting will be the address of the president of the association, George Sutherland, of Utah, on "Private Rights and Government Control," and an address by Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, on "The Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States." To the lay mind there may be more importance in an address on "Prussian Law as Applied in Belgium," by Maitre Gaston de Leval, of the Bar of Brussels, Thursday afternoon. This guest of the association was counsel to the United States Legation and at the request of the American Minister to Belgium acted as legal adviser of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, before the German court martial condemned her to execution. He is residing temporarily in London. Prof. Boris Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, will speak on "The Relation of the Judiciary to the March of Democracy," Tuesday.

Lawyers of national prominence who are expected to take part in the meeting are Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, Simeon E. Baldwin, Moorfield Storey and Jacob M. Dickinson. Besides the meeting of the Bar Association there will be held the annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, at which Thomas Mott Osborne, noted for his attempts at prison reform, will give the annual address, on "Common Sense in Prison Management."

SPECIAL DAYS FOR SMALL SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On Sept. 4 the Pennsylvania Railroad will put into effect its newly devised system of "shipping days" for freight in less quantities than carload lots. Beginning with that date there will be specific days for receiving this class of freight, and it will be received only at designated places.

The plan has been worked out in order to release more cars for Government work. It is figured that the whole Pennsylvania system will benefit from it when, as is planned, the idea is introduced in other cities.

Philadelphia will be the first city to see the plan in operation. Two months ago announcement was made of the proposed change, and since then the road has conducted a campaign of education in order to acquaint shippers with the plan. A guide has been prepared, and mercantile establishments and others who supply this class of freight are practically unanimous in commending the system.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ROME, Italy—A small instance of the fraternization which is taking place between the soldiers of the different armies is seen in the fact that the men of the French Twenty-first Infantry regiment have sent their greetings to the men of the Italian Twenty-first Infantry regiment. The message states that at the beginning of the third year of the struggle which has brought fresh glories to the Italian Army, the soldiers of the French Twenty-first Infantry regiment wish to renew the links that bind them to their valiant comrades of the Italian Twenty-first regiment of the line and to send them their sincere wishes for final victory. The sacrifices made in common on the battlefields can only increase the great friendship between them and bind them more closely together. With heroes such as those whom they are addressing they can have full confidence in the future, and they can wholeheartedly join together in acclaiming Italy and their glorious comrades in arms of the Italian Twenty-first Infantry regiment. The message was communicated to the Italian troops and a cordial reply to it was dispatched.

L. S. Plaut & Co.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Important Sales Now in Progress

Annual Fall Home-Coming Sale of Sheets, Cases, Bed Spreads and Pillows

The famous Pequot, "Neameke Fine," and Salem Brands of Sheets and Pillow Cases AT TODAY'S WHOLESALE COST AT THE MILL

\$17,325 Worth of New Comfortables On Sale for \$12.785

A factory output during a dull season, grades at 1.95, 2.29, 3.45, 3.85, 4.29, 4.45 to 9.95.

New—Complete Fall Lines of School Apparel for Boys and Girls

Every article of the school outfit may be selected within this store.

MEXICO MAKING STRIDES AHEAD

General Advance Reported in a Review of Conditions in Republic by Ysmael M. Vasquez, Acting Consul at New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With the elimination of banditry by the surrender of Epitacio Zapata, and the falling away of the forces of Francisco Villa, internal improvements and industrial developments are increasing all over Mexico, according to Ysmael M. Vasquez, acting Consul of the southern republic in New Orleans. Authority of the Constitutional Government is increasing, both in power and in area, he says, and the various states are doing all in their power to restore the federation to the condition of prosperity it occupied before the six years of war began in 1911.

It appears from Señor Vasquez' statements, however, that the greatest improvement has been made in the states where one good man has been at the head of state and municipal affairs, rather than where committees, commissions or state or city boards have been directing the advancement. In the State of Yucatan, under Gen. Salvador Alvarado, Provisional Governor for example, greater improvement has been made than in any other state in the republic, while Sonora, under Gen. Alfredo de la Huerta, has made advancement second only to Yucatan. The acting Consul said:

"Mexico has a new port which may play an important part in trade relations with this country in the near future. It is known as Lobo, and is situated on the coast of the State of Veracruz, between Tuxpan and Tampico. This port was the result of the wonderful oil discoveries in this region. It would seem that the entire coast of Veracruz is underlain by an immense sea of the fluid now so necessary to the world.

"Buildings for governmental purposes and others erected by the various oil companies operating in that region are now under construction. It is said that the fair way for the accommodation of deep draft vessels is much better here than at any other point on the coast, and Lobo will make a bid as a rival of the long-established ports of Tampico and Veracruz.

"Another indication of the importance of the oil industry is shown in a recent application to the department of communications and public works for permission to construct a railroad from Tampico to Tuxpan. This would be a coastwise route. Oil between the two points is at present transported by pipe lines, but the cost of operation of pumping stations is so great that a rail line is deemed to be more economical and efficient.

"Contrary to the usage under the old régime, the confiscation of public utilities and resources by private individuals is no longer possible. One of the first examples of this new change of front is shown by the appointment of commissions having authority over the five newly made water districts of the republic. They will conserve the water power of the nation and administer all affairs touching upon the navigation and use of the water of streams in all sections of Mexico.

"Among other things now under consideration is the construction of a new international bridge between Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, as the present structure is already too small to accommodate the trans-Rio Grande traffic, and would be totally inadequate when conditions are finally readjusted and the republic is at last at peace.

"In Mexico City everything is booming and every day sees new improvements. Outside the capital, things are even better. There is no section so remote but that the Carranza government has reached it and improved it."

EMBARGO ON SULPHUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. C. J. Booth, head of the J. R. Booth firm, one of the biggest news print mill owners in Canada, being interviewed on the embargo which the United States had de-

clared on exports of sulphur to Canada, said "It simply means that if we cannot get the sulphur we will have to shut down." He added that there was nothing else for them to do, for they had no other place from which to procure it, and as it was they were having great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply from day to day. This would be the climax. In reference to the statement in the Washington dispatch to the effect that Canadian wood pulp mills furnished supplies for about three-quarters of the newspaper paper used in the United States, Mr. Booth said that that statement was absolutely wrong. Canadian mills supplied about 15 to 16 tons a day while the United States supplied 5000 tons a day. In Mr. Booth's opinion the embargo would likely prove a long one as the United States would be needing sulphur for war purposes continuously from now on.

EDITOR SUPPORTS POPE'S PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—In the columns of his paper, Le Devoir, M. Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, contributes an editorial on the Pope's peace proposals, which he approves in toto. In the course of the article M. Bourassa says: "Faithful to the policy enunciated by Mr. Wilson in 1915, yet expressed with a good deal more tact and discretion, it is peace without victory, the only one that is durable and just."

An English, French, Austrian or German peace cannot be a lasting peace, for the reasons that the rules and conditions imposed by such a peace would be partial and unjust, leaving hate and vengeance in the heart of the vanquished. Is there any hope that the intervention of the Pope shall produce an immediate result? At first sight, No! Most of the governments allied to insatiable interests will do everything to demonstrate to their victims that the propositions of the Sovereign Pontiff do not offer advantages enough, yet this dupery cannot last indefinitely. Everywhere the people begin to see clearer that no military success will compensate them for the additional sacrifices they will be called upon to make. . . . Perhaps, but woe to the statesmen and politicians who refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity, or if they decline to accept a just and durable peace offered to them by the Holy Father."

SOCIALISTS TO TEST DRAFT LAW VALIDITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The cases of C. E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenecht and Charles Baker, Socialist leaders, recently convicted in the federal court here for conspiring to induce persons to evade the draft law, and sentenced to one year in the Canton, O., workhouse, are to be appealed to the United States Supreme court. The cases will be taken up on a writ of error, attorneys for the Socialists declare, in order to test the validity of the selective draft law.

ELECTION IS TO BE A WAR ISSUE

Georgia and Mississippi Candidates for Reelection to Senate to Be Opposed as Having Embarrassed the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Political interest in the South is becoming centered upon two races for reelection to the United States Senate: one that of Thomas W. Hardwick in Georgia, the other that of James K. Vardaman of Mississippi. In both contests the issues promise to be clear-cut and well defined and it is certain that the candidates who oppose these senators will put themselves forward as champions of the Administration and stake their hopes for the Democratic nomination, ergo the election, upon their ability to show that their opponents have more or less embarrassed and annoyed the President and his under-executives.

In fact local or state issues will have little to do with either the Georgia or Mississippi campaign. Each will be a clear-cut fight on the issues of war. On this basis a majority view seems to be that the Administration's candidate will win in each instance.

Senator Hardwick, when he was nominated to fill the unexpired term which he is now serving, was elected largely because he seemed to be the personal choice of the President over all the candidates in the field. There are some in Georgia who declare that the Senator has entered since his election into an active opposition to the Administration and, in a way, proved false to a trust. The man mentioned to defeat him is William J. Harris, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and an intimate friend of the President.

The Harris campaign has already started, although the candidacy has not yet been formally announced. However, the Savannah Press, the Columbus Inquirer and the Athens Banner besides a large number of weekly newspapers have already announced themselves for Mr. Harris for the Senate.

It is however agreed that a victory over Senator Hardwick will not be an easy one. Besides a large following of his own, the Senator is practically assured of the support of the large Watson element, led by the former Populist candidate for the presidency, Thomas E. Watson. He has, too, a reputation for appearing to best advantage under strong opposition and for fighting a clever and thorough political fight.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., and Mr. S. O. Neville have been appointed members of the Central Control (Liquor Traffic). Mr. Wardle is acting chairman of the Labor Party. Mr. Neville is a leading London brewer and a prominent advocate of public house improvement.



TODAY—and for Three Days More All the Furniture On Our Floors

is all at 10 to 50 per cent. below standard prices. Hundreds of odd pieces and suits not now complete or not to be re-ordered, have been reduced this week to

Half Price or Less

It will be a long, long time before such fine furniture is again available at such little prices.

Delivery during September, if desired.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FEATURE MATCH IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Miss Hadfield Wins From Mrs. Gaut in Western Championship at Flossmoor Country Club Links, Chicago, by 2 Up

DRAWINGS FOR SECOND MATCH ROUND

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Indian Hill, vs. Mrs. M. Jones, Glen Oak.
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Windsor, vs. Miss E. Allen, Rock Island, Ill.
Miss M. Edwards, Midlothian, vs. Miss Louise Stumer, Ravisloe.
Miss L. Hunter, Memphis, vs. Miss Veda Llewellyn, La Grange.
Miss Florence Hadfield, Milwaukee, vs. Mrs. F. C. Brundage, Olympia.
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glenview, vs. Mrs. C. Marlyn, Flossmoor.
Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland, vs. Mrs. J. H. Lively, Detroit.
Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, vs. Mrs. Samuel Kunstadter, Idelwild.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two golf players from other commonwealths dwarfed the performances of Illinois women in Tuesday's championship division matches in the annual tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Flossmoor Country Club. The contenders in the feature match were Miss Florence Hadfield of Milwaukee, the 17-year-old schoolgirl champion of Wisconsin, and Mrs. David Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., the Big Bend tournament champion.

The northern states schoolgirl won the match on the home green, 2 up, playing par golf of 86 to win the match. Par golf was necessary, because the southern woman rounded the 18 holes in 87 for the 6439 yards course. Their cards follow:

Miss Hadfield, out, 64 64 64 34 4—40
Mrs. Gaut, out, 73 55 54 44 5—42
Miss Hadfield, in, 63 74 45 47 6—46
Mrs. Gaut, in, 53 54 46 58—45—87

Miss E. V. Rosenthal of the Ravisloe club, Chicago, holder of former championships in numerous Western tournaments, equaled Miss Hadfield's total of 86 for the day, which was repeated with brilliant golf. Miss Rosenthal won her match from Miss Corolla Lukens, Chicago, 6 and 4. The fine performances were aided by conditions that rendered the fairways fast after Monday's showers. Their cards follow:

Miss Rosenthal, out, 53 75 55 44 5—43
Miss Lukens, out, 63 65 56 52 6—45
Miss Rosenthal, in, 54 55 56 56 6—43—86
Miss Lukens, in, 64 36

Another youthful player whose businesslike strokes kept a good sized gallery interested for 18 holes was Miss Louise Stumer of Ravisloe, Chicago, who won her way into the second round by defeating Miss Ethel Chatfield of Sycamore, Ill., in an exciting finish on the nineteenth green. Miss Chatfield was three holes down after the fifteenth and made up the deficiency by plucky play, but lost out when she sliced to the rough in her drive on the extra hole and after recovering was in the rough again.

Mrs. Kunstadter of Idelwild Club, and Miss Ernestine Pearce of Skokie Club, Glencoe, Ill., who finished in a dual tie for low medal in the qualifying round Monday, had finish fights in their matches. Mrs. Kunstadter won and Miss Pearce lost. The summary of championship division follows:

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. H. J. Kason, South Shore, 3 and 2.
Mrs. M. Jones, Glen Oak, defeated Miss M. Ford, Flossmoor, 5 and 4.
Miss E. Allen, Rock Island, defeated Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Windsor, 3 and 2.
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Windsor, defeated Miss G. Curtin, Windsor, 1 up.
Miss M. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. J. D. Worley, Aurora, 2 and 1.
Miss Louise Stumer, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. E. Chatfield, Sycamore, 1 up (19 holes).

Miss L. Hunter, Memphis, defeated Miss F. Ellis, Midlothian, 7 and 5.
Miss Veda Llewellyn, La Grange, defeated Miss E. Pearce, Skokie, 4 and 2.
Miss Florence Hadfield, Milwaukee, defeated Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, 2 up.
Mrs. F. C. Brundage, Olympia, defeated Miss F. Whitely, Beverly, 3 and 1.
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glenview, defeated Mrs. W. McCarthy, Flossmoor, 5 and 3.
Mrs. C. Marlyn, Flossmoor, defeated Mrs. E. H. Evans, Evanston, 1 up.
Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland, defeated Miss C. Lee, Beverly, 1 and 1.
Mrs. J. H. Lively, Detroit, defeated Miss C. Kuhnert, Midlothian, 2 up.
Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Miss C. Lukens, Edgewater, 6 and 4.
Mrs. Samuel Kunstadter, Idelwild, defeated Miss L. Fergus, Glenview, 1 up.

Mrs. BARNARD WINS PRIZE

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson gave two silver bowls as trophies in a mixed foursome which was played over the Mt. Washington golf course this morning. There were many entries. The winners were Mrs. O. A. Barnard of New York and J. G. Newcomb, with a score of 74. Among those having 75 were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Downey and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Riker. Mrs. Hilton and C. J. Morse had 76 and Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Harned 77.

DECISION IN MCGRAW CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A special meeting of the board of directors of the National League will be held in this city today for the purpose of considering several matters of more than routine importance. The decision of the board in the J. J. McGraw case will be announced, a majority of the eight club presidents having voted upon the evidence offered during the investigation of last month.

VIRGINIA TO PLAY ANNAPOLIS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—West Virginia University's football team has signed to play Annapolis at Annapolis Oct. 6. It was announced by the team's management here Tuesday.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Scranton 11, Reading 3.
Binghamton 4, Wilkesbarre 3.

ST. LOUIS GETS INFIELDER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Lloyd, a Trenton boy, has been signed by the St. Louis Nationals. He is a second baseman and recently played in the Delaware County League.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 6.
Others not scheduled.

VIRGINIA WILL PLAY FOOTBALL GAMES THIS FALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contrary to the prevailing opinion at the recent meeting of the National College Association that the University of Virginia would be one of the institutions without a football team this fall, announcement comes from Virginia that there is no intention of cancelling athletics. That Harvard, Yale and Princeton have seen fit to abandon all athletic schedules will make no difference with Virginia.

Virginia has taken no definite action as to its football schedule. Dr. Le Fevre of Virginia, who lectured at the national meeting advocating the abolishment of football for the coming year, did not base his lecture on any action of Virginia.

Dr. Lambeth, head of the faculty athletic committee at Virginia, said that he did not think Virginia would cancel its football schedule, and that he expected a team would be conditioned, as usual.

North Carolina expects to have a team in the football world, and since the athletics of Virginia and North Carolina are closely linked it is more than probable that Virginia will vote down the measures proposed by Dr. Le Fevre. E. K. Graham, president of North Carolina, said recently that he favored occasional football games during the war and considerable physical training and intramural athletics.

RUTGERS PLANS BIG SEASON FOR FOOTBALL TEAMS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Football will have a bigger boom than ever at Rutgers this year. It is planned to make the sport more important than in the past, but the object will be to prepare the entire student body for possible military service in connection with the required drills rather than merely to get a winning team.

This is the plan of Coach G. F. Sanford, who is back of football as a war-preparedness measure. There will be no paid coaches at the college this year, and, while traveling expenses and other extras will probably be cut, it is likely that the football budget will be larger than before because of the greatly increased number of men who will participate.

Only two members of last year's team remain, all the others having entered the army or navy. Captain Randall and Garrett are the only men of military age who will be back.

Contrary to the usual custom, however, this is greeted by the coaches as a fortunate chance, as it will mean a much larger number of candidates out for the team. Nearly 100 students have already signified their intention of trying, and means are being considered for getting all the students into the game.

CRICKET TEAMS TO PLAY SERIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cricket teams from Toronto and Schenectady will figure in a series of all-day matches to be played here the first week in September. The Canadian team will represent the Church and Mercantile Cricket League of Toronto. The following is the schedule:

Sept. 1, Schenectady vs. Staten Island, at Livingston; 2d, Schenectady vs. New York Veterans, at Manor Field; 3d, Schenectady vs. Bensonhurst, at Umler Park; 4th, Toronto vs. Staten Island, at Livingston; 5th, Toronto vs. New York Veterans, at Manor Field.

FRELINGHUYSEN WINS AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The American Red Cross golf tournament at the Newport Country Club for the best 12 out of 18 holes for the club cup was won by Frederick Frelinghuysen by a net score of 42, with E. L. Armstrong second with 44. R. W. Lewis had 45, C. H. Jackson 47, and Miss Marion Hollins 48.

Four led for sixth place, R. W. Goeliet with 50, J. A. Stillman 50, H. O. Havemeyer 50 and Austen Gray 50. L. S. Taylor had 53.

MRS. BARNARD WINS PRIZE

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson gave two silver bowls as trophies in a mixed foursome which was played over the Mt. Washington golf course this morning. There were many entries. The winners were Mrs. O. A. Barnard of New York and J. G. Newcomb, with a score of 74. Among those having 75 were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Downey and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Riker. Mrs. Hilton and C. J. Morse had 76 and Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Harned 77.

DECISION IN MCGRAW CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A special meeting of the board of directors of the National League will be held in this city today for the purpose of considering several matters of more than routine importance. The decision of the board in the J. J. McGraw case will be announced, a majority of the eight club presidents having voted upon the evidence offered during the investigation of last month.

VIRGINIA TO PLAY ANNAPOLIS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—West Virginia University's football team has signed to play Annapolis at Annapolis Oct. 6. It was announced by the team's management here Tuesday.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Scranton 11, Reading 3.
Binghamton 4, Wilkesbarre 3.

ST. LOUIS GETS INFIELDER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Lloyd, a Trenton boy, has been signed by the St. Louis Nationals. He is a second baseman and recently played in the Delaware County League.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 6.
Others not scheduled.

PICKUPS

Kopt is playing a brilliant game at shortstop for the Cincinnati Reds.

Brooklyn made nine hits off Vaughn of Chicago yesterday and yet they could not score a run. The hits were certainly well scattered.

The Chicago White Sox are now 3½ games ahead of the Boston Red Sox, and the World's Champions will have to play their very best if they are to defend their title this fall.

New York figured in a triple play yesterday, the third of the American League season. Baker and Gedeon were the players who made it. Baker getting two putouts and an assist.

This is a quiet day in American League circles as the eastern clubs have finished their work in the western cities for this season, and are now traveling East for the final games of the year.

Paulette was the big man in yesterday's St. Louis victory over Philadelphia as he won the game by stealing home in the seventh inning. The Cardinals made four runs that inning, Paulette's being the last one.

The western clubs of the National League will make their final appearance in the East this afternoon. They have done much better than they did in 1915 or 1916 and have proved quite popular attractions, especially St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

It looks as if Outfielder Roush of Cincinnati were now sure of winning the National League batting honors. He keeps getting one or two hits every day and at that rate will finish with an average of .350 or better. Yesterday he made three hits in five times up, an average of .600.

It was unfortunate that the final Boston-Detroit game could not be played, especially if the difference between Chicago and Boston at the end of the season will hinge on it. It can be played in Boston by getting consent of the clubs, and this would probably be given were it of enough importance.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
New Haven	63	32	.663
Lawrence	59	41	.590
New London	49	49	.500
Worcester	47	49	.490
Bridgeport	46	50	.479
Springfield	42	50	.457
Portland	43	54	.443
Hartford	37	61	.378

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lawrence 2, Hartford 1.
Springfield 3, New Haven 5.
Bridgeport 3, Worcester 2.
Portland 3, New London 1.

GAMES TODAY

Bridgeport at New Haven.
Springfield at Worcester.
Portland at Hartford.
Lawrence at New London.

LAWRENCE TAKES HARTFORD GAME

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Lawrence closed its series with Hartford here Tuesday by winning, 2 to 1, the fourth victory out of the 16 games played with the Connecticut club during the season. After eight scoreless innings, Reichle made a home run for Hartford. In the last half of the ninth Lawrence obtained five hits, winning the game when Brannigan squeezed Schreiber home from third. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Lawrence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 10
Hartford 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 12 10
Batteries—Craig and Murphy; Kennedy and Carroll. Umpire—Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

SPRINGFIELD IS WINNER BY 8 TO 5

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield turned the tables on New Haven here Tuesday, easily defeating the league leaders, 8 to 5. Naylor was hit hard. Nuttner deprived Brecker of a hit in the sixth when he threw the runner out from right field. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Springfield 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 10 8 12 2
New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 6 4
Batteries—Gordinier, Gill and Stephens; Naylor and Devine. Umpire—Waters. Time—1h. 55m.

BRIDGEPORT WINS FROM WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Keller was ineffective here Tuesday and Bridgeport hit him after he had several narrow escapes. Gingras kept Worcester's hits scattered. The infielders of both teams played fast ball. Corcoran made two good catches. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bridgeport 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 8 13 1
Worcester 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 12 4
Batteries—Gingras and Connolly; Keller and Tyler. Umpire—Brown. Time—1h. 55m.

PORTLAND WINS FROM NEW LONDON

PORTLAND, Me.—Superior pitching by Spaid enabled Portland to win a hard-fought game from New London here Tuesday, 3 to 1. A wild throw by Lord made in an attempt to complete a double-play let in the only run made by the visitors. The one-handed catch by Brown of a ball just off the ground prevented New London from scoring in the ninth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Portland 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 8 14
New London 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 8 4
Batteries—Spaid and McGraw; Crum and Russell. Umpire—Irwin. Time—1h. 55m.

RUGBY DEFEATS MARLBOROUGH

Three-Day Cricket Match Results in Victory for First-Named School With Four Wickets in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUGBY, England.—It is three years since a three-day match has been played between Rugby and Marlborough schools, and it is a pity that the weather should have spoiled a large portion of the game. On the first day only some 35 minutes play was possible. Rotherham commenced the bowling for Rugby, and F. S. Bates and H. R. Robinson were the first pair to represent the batting for Marlborough. Despite the wet, Rotherham apparently found he was able to control his deliveries with moderate accuracy, and before the partnership was broken by the batsmen caught with a ball from Elmhirst. The value of this stand was all the more marked, as the rest of the Rugby team failed with one exception to reach double figures. The exception was E. Whittall, a youngster of 15 summers, who compiled a useful 33 which included six fours. Rugby's first effort produced 259 runs. Marlborough's second innings added 269 runs to their first total, all but two of the team obtaining double figures. D. G. O'Shea, with a half-century, was top scorer, and H. R. Robinson and E. J. Waldegrave with 35 and 34 respectively, also did well. Rugby's second innings included 46 from McCarthy and a 24 from Cave, and the necessary runs to defeat Marlborough were obtained at the cost of only six wickets. Rugby thus winning the match with four wickets in hand. The scores were as follows:

MARLBOROUGH

F. S. Bates, b Rotherham..... 6
H. R. Robinson, b Rotherham..... 12
G. S. Butler, b Rotherham..... 14
A. P. O'Shea, b Straker..... 25
T. W. Mansergh, b Straker..... 25
E. J. Waldegrave (capt.), b Rotherham 10
D. G. O'Shea, c and b Straker..... 38
P. J. Vincent-Perrine, b Rotherham..... 12
F. J. Vincent-Perrine, b Rotherham..... 12
B. S. Hume, c O'Dwyer, b Straker..... 10
J. Elmhirst, not out..... 0
O. Skerrett Rogers, b Straker..... 0
Extras..... 10
Total..... 89

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 6-5

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—St. Louis won Tuesday's game in the seventh inning by knocking Oeschger out of the box and by Paulette stealing home while Alexander was pitching, the latter feat producing the deciding run of a 6-to-5 score.

Philadelphia took the lead in the early innings by bunting hits, aided by a base on balls and errors. Watson went in to pitch in the fifth inning and stopped the counting.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 13 13
Philadelphia..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 7 10
Batteries—Goodwin, Watson and Gonzalez; Beader, Fittery, Oeschger, Alexander and Adams. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—2h. 22m.

CHAPMAN WINS IN TENNIS PLAY

PORTLAND, Me.—P. F. Chapman of this city won over F. L. Quimby, athletic instructor at Phillips Andover Academy, in the open championship lawn tennis tourney at the Portland Country Club here Tuesday. The trophy was in the form of a certificate, the money going to the Red Cross fund. The fight for the championship has been a long and hard one, and many excellent players have been eliminated during the last two weeks of play. Chapman won, 6-7, 6-3, 6-0, 8-10, 6-3.

DETROIT KEEPS COVELSKIE

DETROIT, Mich.—Plans of the Detroit American League Baseball Club to release Harry Covelskie, left-handed pitcher, to Providence of the International League have been abandoned, for the present at least, it was announced here Tuesday, at the player's own request. Covelskie will remain on the Detroit roster, but is not expected to pitch any more this season.

SCHOOLS TO HAVE FOOTBALL

While no definite action has been taken on the subject, officials of the Boston School Committee are of the opinion that the Greater Boston high schools will have football as usual this fall. Nothing will be done about completing the schedule until the schools open next month.

MT. PLEASANT WINS CUP

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The Ranslow cup, which goes with the baseball championship at Bretton Woods, has been awarded to the Mt. Pleasant team, which won four out of seven games.

COMISKY SENDS BIG FUND

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Comisky, president of the Chicago American Baseball Club, sent to the American Red Cross his fifth donation Tuesday to that fund, \$3004.96, representing a percentage of the gross receipts in recent series of games at Comisky Ball Park. The total amount, including the sum sent Tuesday, which Comisky has given the American Red Cross is \$14,068.67.

ONLY ONE GAME IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE SERIES

Chicago Gains Half a Game on Boston by Winning While World's Champions Are Idle

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	79	45	.632	.540
Boston	72	47	.608	.578
Cleveland	68	58	.540	.536
Detroit	64	59	.520	.532
New York	56	63	.471	.528
Washington	55	64	.462	.483
St. Louis	49	76	.392	.544
Philadelphia	44	75	.370	.527

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 4, New York 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland-Washington, postponed.
Detroit-Boston, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Cleveland.
Only one game is scheduled for today in the American League baseball championship race and that will be played in the West with Detroit meeting Cleveland at Cleveland. The eastern teams are spending the day in traveling homeward.

Two games were played yesterday and Chicago made a gain of half a game on Boston, as the White Sox won from New York, 4 to 3, while the world's champions were forced to remain idle. As a result the Boston-Detroit game scheduled for yesterday will not be played this year as the Boston club is not scheduled to appear again in Detroit. It may be played in Boston, however, if the consent of all the clubs can be obtained.

St. Louis won the other game played, defeating Philadelphia, 2 to 1. The Cleveland-Washington game was postponed and will probably remain unplayed.

CHICAGO GAINS IN LEAGUE RACE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago gained one-half a game on Boston here Tuesday by defeating New York, 4 to 3, making a clean sweep of the series, while Boston remained idle at Detroit. Chicago now is 3½ games ahead of Boston. The feature of the game was a triple play, executed in the third inning.

Williams was passed and Leibold and McMillin singled, sending Williams home, and E. Collins laid down a bunt. Caldwell tried for a force-out at third, but failed, and the bases were filled. Jackson then hit to Baker, who touched third, doubling Leibold before he could get back to the base and threw to Gedeon, who touched second before McMillin could return to the base, completing the triple play. The locals won the game by bunting hits off Caldwell. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 4 10 2
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 10 1
Batteries—Williams, Faber and Schalk; Caldwell and Alexander. Umpires—Owens and O'Loughlin. Time—2h. 7m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 6-5

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—St. Louis won Tuesday's game in the seventh inning by knocking Oeschger out of the box and by Paulette stealing home while Alexander was pitching, the latter feat producing the deciding run of a 6-to-5 score.

Philadelphia took the lead in the early innings by bunting hits, aided by a base on balls and errors. Watson went in to pitch in the fifth inning and stopped the counting.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 13 13
Philadelphia..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 7 10
Batteries—Goodwin, Watson and Gonzalez; Beader, Fittery, Oeschger, Alexander and Adams. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—2h. 22m.

CHAPMAN WINS IN TENNIS PLAY

PORTLAND, Me.—P. F. Chapman of this city won over F. L. Quimby, athletic instructor at Phillips Andover Academy, in the open championship lawn tennis tourney at the Portland Country Club here Tuesday. The trophy was in the form of a certificate, the money going to the Red Cross fund. The fight for the championship has been a long and hard one, and many excellent players have been eliminated during the last two weeks of play. Chapman won, 6-7, 6-3, 6-0, 8-10, 6-3.

DETROIT KEEPS COVELSKIE

DETROIT, Mich.—Plans of the Detroit American League Baseball Club to release Harry Covelskie, left-handed pitcher, to Providence of the International League have been abandoned, for the present at least, it was announced here Tuesday, at the player's own request. Covelskie will remain on the Detroit roster, but is not expected to pitch any more this season.

SCHOOLS TO HAVE FOOTBALL

While no definite action has been taken on the subject, officials of the Boston School Committee are of the opinion that the Greater Boston high schools will have football as usual this fall. Nothing will be done about completing the schedule until the schools open next month.

MT. PLEASANT WINS CUP

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The Ranslow cup, which goes with the baseball championship at Bretton Woods, has been awarded to the Mt. Pleasant team, which won four out of seven games.

COMISKY SENDS BIG FUND

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Comisky, president of the Chicago American Baseball Club, sent to the American Red Cross his fifth donation Tuesday to that fund, \$3004.96, representing a percentage of the gross receipts in recent series of games at Comisky Ball Park. The total amount, including the sum sent Tuesday, which Comisky has given the American Red Cross is \$14,068.67.

OFFICIAL ITALY PAYS TRIBUTE TO MAZZINI AT TURIN

Commemoration of Italian Benefactor Deeply Significant—
Signor Ruffini Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TURIN, Italy—Signor Ruffini, Minister for Public Instruction, made an interesting speech on the occasion of the recent commemoration of Mazzini which took place at Turin. The Minister who was accompanied by his private secretary was received at the station by the prefect, the mayor and the members of the committee who had organized the commemoration and by many of the most well-known people of the locality as well as by others who had come to Turin especially for the occasion. The monument to Mazzini was unveiled during the afternoon. In the course of his speech Signor Ruffini said that if important matters of State had not prevented it the Prime Minister, Signor Boselli, would have been there that day instead of himself.

Their commemoration of Mazzini was timely, it was deeply significant as occurring at this great moment in their history. What other figure, he asked, was more completely and more absolutely representative of the ideals to serve which all the democracies in the world, no matter whether they were royalist or republican, had one by one entered the desperate struggle? Was it not for the ideals of Mazzini that the soldiers of the Entente were fighting and giving their lives? Did not their action in raising this monument to Mazzini, he asked, contain a much greater significance than that of a tribute of love and honor to one of the great benefactors of the motherland, did it not take on all the seriousness of an act of faith made by Italy in the righteousness of her ideals, and all the solemnity of an oath renewed by Italy that she would not lay down her arms until those ideals had been assured by victory? This fact, he said, was clear to all thinkers.

The war of the last three years was a war not of weapons only, but of ideas. The materialistic viewpoint saw in the war only a conflict between castes and cameralists or a great and tragic commercial struggle. Instead of this the truth was that during these three years, which counted as centuries, the effect of the war had been to elevate and purify. The war was not merely an encounter between a medley of interests, ambitions and feelings of hate, but a struggle between two opposite conceptions of life, between two irreconcilable moral worlds, a mental configuration which was being fought out. The war was being fought, it was true, on all the continents and on all the seas, but also within every human consciousness and from this fact arose its universal character and perhaps also its relentless fury. Who better than Mazzini had foreseen this group of antagonists into two camps, on the one hand all the democracies of the world and on the other all the absolutism, the pretended holy alliance of the Central Empires, confronted with the really holy alliance of the peoples? Who like him had foretold the inevitable conflict when he spoke of "Italy and Europe moving slowly, but surely, like divine justice toward the supreme crisis, toward the great battle between liberty and despotism?"

This war would bear, in future ages, the name of the war of the nations, because among the great ideals put forward by the Entente that of nationality held the first place. In what language, asked Signor Ruffini, more than in Italian had been proclaimed, thanks to Mazzini, the necessity for, and the sacredness, the inviolability of the nations, of all nations, from the greatest to the least? It would be impossible to condemn the fatal folly of Pan-Germanism more beatifying than it had already been condemned by Mazzini when he expressed his abhorrence for the usurping and monopolizing nation which traded on the weakness and poverty of others. Nor would it be possible better to express the essence of the program of the Entente than as Mazzini expressed it when he declared that country and humanity were inseparable, the one a ladder to the other, and that without free nations no international association could produce great results. The organization of labor, he said, required the division of labor and the different nationalities constituted the division of labor for humanity. Neither, added the speaker, could more lofty nor more significant words be uttered than those in which Mazzini said, "I love my country because I love country, our liberty because I believe in liberty, our rights because I believe in right."

There was one point in Mazzini's outlook which, as seen in the light of present events, was especially illuminating. This was that he assigned an altruistic rôle to the nations, a moral duty in no way inferior to that incumbent on the individual. Each nation, he taught, had a double mission. It must strive for its own unity and independence and then for the unity and independence of all other nations. Without the fulfillment of this moral duty, he declared, a nation must perish by its own hand. From this arose Mazzini's horror of the doctrine of non-intervention and for the system of neutrality when a war of liberty and justice was being fought in the world. From this arose also the reproach he addressed to England in 1852: "And you, free strong nation, you who declare that you believe in truth and justice, do you say 'we will remain neutral between evil and good, unmoved spectators'?" It is the saying of Cain: a people which makes and teaches such a choice can no longer call itself Christian, such a people is practically a people of political atheists." From this also arose, a few years later, his eloquent appeal

to the citizens of America in which he declared that their place was assigned to them in the great battles which were being fought in all the earth between good and evil, equality and privilege, between duty and egotism, between truth and falsehood, between God and the idols, and declared that they must feel that to hold aloof would constitute atheism.

The future historian of this war, said Signor Ruffini, who would describe its development and seek out all that had led up to it and its most decisive factors would perhaps find nothing more sublime among the noble acts to which it had given rise than that of the generous nation across the ocean, which contrary to every material interest, and actuated only by ideal motives, had drawn her sword on the side of the oppressed nations and asked the Minister, would he not also find a prominent place for Mazzini?

The future historian would have found other things to say as well, he would say that the materialistic conception of the most formidable intellect which Germany had produced up to the present time, and which made the future of humanity dependent on economic considerations and on conflict and struggle, had come short of the truth, and that instead a higher truth was contained in the point of view of this Italian who believed in the power of ideals and who pointed to fraternity and unity as the means of progress. In these days their hero might indeed repeat to the nations his own creed, expressed by the poet of the third Italy as only a poet could express it. "Thou only, O ideal, art true."

IN DEFENSE OF LORD HARDINGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a letter to The Times the Aga Khan testifies to the fact that Indian opinion is in full sympathy with Mr. Balfour's action in refusing Lord Hardinge's resignation from the Foreign Office.

Nearly a dozen years have gone by, he writes, since Parliament had the opportunity to hear expressions of Indian opinion at first hand. Unfortunately, there is no Indian now in either House of Parliament—an undoubted loss to the Empire as a whole. If any Indian were now in either House, no matter of what religion, province, or political complexion he might be, he would have been eager to testify in the Mesopotamian debates to the strength and unanimity of Indian admiration for and attachment to Lord Hardinge, and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the press. My countrymen of all shades of thought feel that he has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf.

Lord Hardinge's work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole, and not alone by the temporary breakdown of military arrangements in Mesopotamia. Mr. Montagu himself, a statesman trusted and popular in India, and who knows India better than most people, accurately described him as the most popular Viceroy of modern times, and as showing himself, from first to last, a Viceroy upon whose sympathy and assistance Indians could rely. The hold that Lord Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the commission, and has been strengthened by the unfair attacks to which he has been exposed. The Indian Social Reformer, one of the most thoughtful and important of Nationalist Indian newspapers, and by no means given to flattery, has described the feeling of the people of India for Lord Hardinge as that of veneration—a very true description, indeed.

The Mesopotamian breakdown was the inevitable result of the mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to Indian military resources, actual and potential. Every well-informed man of the world knew, during the last 10 years, the inevitability of a war with Germany, and no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilization of Indian military strength to such a contingency. The deliberate policy recommended by Lord Nicholson's commission was to reduce the military expenditure of India to the lowest limits compatible with Indian safety from external landing and from internal commotion. Yet, when the moment of the world-crisis came, Lord Hardinge, rightly trusting India's profound loyalty to the Emperor and her indignant repudiation of German efforts to seduce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France, and it arrived in time to share in the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help in any of the theaters of war was refused, and in a military sense India had been bled white before the Mesopotamian policy was completely changed by the decision of His Majesty's Government to authorize the advance to Baghdad. Lord Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion, both in London and India. His fault was one of no generous response, considering the means immediately available, to the many calls made upon India. Even the chairman of the commission has testified . . . to the force of these considerations.

On the question of the use of private telegrams in relation to matters in which secrecy was essential, it may be remarked that this system was an old inheritance and was not developed—much less was it established—by Lord Hardinge and Mr. Chamberlain. Indian opinion heartily indorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation, twice tendered by Lord Hardinge, of his present appointment. It asks that the malignant persecution of this statesman, who trusted and loved India and who inspired unbounded Indian sacrifices in the first half of the war, should cease; and it shares with Lord George Hamilton the view that time should be utilized not to belittle the great services of the former Viceroy, but to effect urgently needed reforms in Indian administration.

GUSTAVE HERVE'S IMPRESSIONS OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Called One of
Strongest Personalities Among
Statesmen of Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Gustave Hervé, in company with other newspaper editors, spent an hour with Mr. Lloyd George on the occasion of the visit of the British Premier to Paris to attend the conference of the Allies. M. Hervé is of the opinion that the British Premier has only one fault and that is he can't speak French. The French editors had to listen to what Mr. Lloyd George had to say in the English language, and it does not seem to have interfered with the excellent impression which the editor of La Victoire, in particular, received both of the driving power of the Welsh Prime Minister, and of the effort which Great Britain has put forth in this war. M. Hervé is one of those Frenchmen who is always ready frankly to admit that but for Great Britain France would not be where she is today.

It was the first time, says M. Hervé that I had had the opportunity of coming into close contact with the British Premier who, together with Messrs. Wilson and Kerensky, is certainly the strongest personality which the world war has revealed among the statesmen of the Entente. Before the war, he was known in France chiefly through the very bad reputation which the English Conservatives had given him.

Anarchist, internationalist, enemy of property, of the family and of all law and order. But it is impossible that the man should not be possessed of some qualities, since he has been given for the last two years moral dictatorship over his country which has made him a kind of president of the British republics, saving the respect which we owe to the King of England. He is not at all of the recognized type of Englishman, clean shaven, cold and phlegmatic; he has the most French looking head you could possibly imagine, with his big mustache, his humorous eyes, and his mobile laughing expression. But there is nothing remarkable in this, since he is Gallic, a near relation of the Celts of our Brittany, whose fiery inspiration he shares together with their idealism and tenacity to which must be added a sense of method and a practical spirit which this Celt of Wales must have acquired in contact with the solid Anglo-Saxon race. But he has one fault, besides those which the British Conservatives discovered in him, he can't speak French.

It was in English that he explained the great British effort to us, and I admit that, though we knew what Great Britain had done, never had we so clearly realized to what the British effort amounted as in the light of the few figures which Mr. Lloyd George gave us. Do you know how many men Great Britain has enrolled in her armies? Five millions and a half, to which figure must be added 500,000 men for the navy and a million men raised by the British colonies, many of whom, such as Canada, Australia and South Africa are, as well known, autonomous and practically independent republics. For a country which, at the beginning of the war, only had a small colonial army, and which swore by all that was most holy that never would it accept that servitude which is called compulsory military service, it is really not so bad. What is not so well known is, that in the British coal mines, there are a million miners who are working to supply all the navies and all the allied factories, with the exception of the American navy and industrial establishments. What is even less realized, is that since our steel production country and all the furnaces of the North and the Northeast were occupied by the enemy since August 1914, we should have had to stop the war immediately for lack of guns and munitions if Great Britain had not supplied us with the third portion of her steel production.

The one black spot for Mr. Lloyd George, as for all the British, is the submarine war. Up to April last one wondered if the submarines would not, little by little, slowly but surely manage to destroy the whole of the commercial fleet which provides the Allies with food stuffs; but since April, it would seem that the blow has been averted. In any case, instead of merchant vessels of 2,000,000 tons, which the British shipbuilding yards turned out before the war, 4,000,000 tons will be turned out during the present year. We had just listened to these figures which were decidedly cheering when our eyes happened to fall on the tall end of a German communique which read to the effect that: "all the rest is as nothing in comparison to what is happening on the British front, where, for the last two days, the most formidable cannonading of the whole war has been taking place. What does it mean but that the British have started another offensive?" Mr. Lloyd George forgot to say anything about that!

ITALIAN ACTS OF VALOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—As the Italian press has already announced Capt. Gabriele D'Annunzio was awarded a silver medal for acts of valor performed between May 26 and 28. Another recommendation was subsequently sent in by the Air Command that he should be awarded a silver medal for bravery shown in a fight in the air on the 23d of May. It is now announced that in view of the fact that the various acts of valor performed by Gabriele D'Annunzio all took place during the same battle although on different dates and in different places, and that, as

he has already been decorated with three silver medals for bravery in action, he cannot be awarded a fourth, the military authorities have decided to alter their previous award so that the medal granted for the actions carried out between May 26 and May 28 shall also include that of May 23.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

M. Joseph Calliaux, whose name has figured in many of the French papers lately, is a native of Mons. Revenue Inspector and professor in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, he became a deputy for Marnes in 1898. He held the finance portfolio in the Waldeck Rousseau, Clémenceau, and Monis cabinets and became president of the Council on June 27, 1911. He was at the same time Minister of the Interior. The Calliaux Cabinet resigned on Jan. 10, 1912, owing to the incident caused in the Senate's Commission for Foreign Affairs by M. Clémenceau on the subject of the Franco-German treaty. Immediately before the war, M. and Mme. Calliaux figured in an "affair" which it was thought would put an end to the former Premier's political career. Beyond a visit to Italy, an altercation with the British paper, the Times, and certain rumors which have been current from time to time as to his movements, little has been heard of the former Premier since the beginning of the war. Quite recently, however, an announcement has appeared in the French press to the effect that M. Calliaux is busily organizing a new Republican League.

D. Leigh Colvin, who is to be the Prohibition-Progressive candidate for the mayoralty of New York in the coming election, is now vice-president of the National Temperance Council, and an official of the Inter-collegiate Prohibition Association. Ohio is his native State. Graduating from one of the colleges of that State, he went to New York City in 1905 to do graduate work in the School of Political Science of Columbia University; and for work done there he was granted the degree of Ph. D. He has specialized in the study of evolution of political forms of association, and is the author of an elaborate study of "The Bi-Cameral Principle in the New York Legislature."

J. Randolph Coolidge, who has been named as New England representative of the Library War Council which will cooperate with the American Library Association in raising \$1,000,000 for cantonment and camp libraries and books for men at the front, is a leading architect and civic servant of the city of Boston. His professional standing is high and his commissions have been important; but the reasons for his selection for this new post are based, no doubt, on the administrative ability and patriotism he has shown in connection with his Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a member of city planning boards, and as a director of some of the city's finest educational and charity organizations. Mr. Coolidge has means that enable him to give of his time and service to civic ends; and this fact will enable him to throw himself wholeheartedly into the new work. He can say "Come" to donors, as well as "Go," and this is always an advantage in such enterprises. He is a native of Boston, and was educated at Harvard, with professional training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Dresden Polytechnic, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

Mrs. George Q. Horwitz, appointed major on the staff of Governor Sidney J. Catts, of Florida, is to specialize in adding him and the executive arm of government in national defense and food preparedness movements. Mrs. Horwitz within a month has won a national reputation by her election to the mayoralty of a Florida city, quite against her inclination, but as the result of the confidence of the voters in her superior qualifications for the post. Following her election she at once started North to make a study in northern cities of latest methods of dealing with offenders against the law and in conserving the social and human ends of government.

Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, who, with his expedition, has returned, via Sidney, Nova Scotia, on his way home after four years of absence, is a native of Provincetown, Mass. There he first got a love of the sea and of exploration which has never ceased to lure him on to adventure. He made a creditable record as a student at Bowdoin College and then took a post graduate course at Harvard. For a time, following this period of study, he taught in a school and college, all the time pursuing "on the side" study of polar geography and the technique of exploration in the North so far as it could be learned from books and by interviews with men who had been on the quest. In 1908 he was admitted to a party led northward by Peary, who later was to discover the North Pole. In 1910 he was one of the staff on the Cabot expedition that explored Labrador as it never had been studied before. In 1913, with the backing of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, Mr. MacMillan and a fine staff of expert aides drawn from the ranks of naturalists with good standing in their special fields, set out to see whether Peary on his return from his trip to the Pole really had seen a new region of explorable territory, which he, Peary, called Crockerland. The approximate but not actual position of this region was known, Peary being a witness; and MacMillan expected to be its first investigator, if such a land really existed. He some time ago, through letters, let the world know that Peary was deceived by a mirage. The expedition brings back much spoil of higher value to naturalists, most of which will go to the Museum of Natural History.

FRENCH COMMENT ON RECENT VISIT OF BARON SONNINO

Writer Urges Better Understanding Between France and Italy—Significance of Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Commenting on the recent visit to Paris of Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Matin says: Cold, exact and firm, combining with a concern for essentials a contempt for petty expedients, anxious for results and not for applause, only breaking his silence by utterances which are strong and full of meaning, Baron Sonnino is a very disconcerting personage for those who still profess the opinions of a café concert as to the Italians. He represents an Italy which it is to the interest of France to understand, and of which she is ignorant. France has in the past so misunderstood herself that it is not surprising if she has failed sometimes to understand her allies, but, nowadays, she no longer can claim the right to do this. It is really painful to a thinking Frenchman to hear his countrymen who do not think, talk slightly of Italy. That nation, in a country half the size of France, maintains a population almost the same in numbers and growing rapidly; its industries, amounting in 1898 to almost nothing, have increased even more quickly than those of Germany.

While France closed her markets to the silk products on which the prosperity of northern Italy depended, Germany had opened hers wide and had become Italy's best customer as well as her chief provider. When iron and coal were lacking in Italy, Germany provided them; when the French banks did business with Germany and refused to do with Italy, Germany undertook to organize credit in the peninsula and took control of it, advancing several millions to the treasury by means of which she hoped to control Italian politics. While France only sent pleasure seekers to Italy, Germany sent her best engineers, her most renowned professors, her most experienced overseers, and her cleverest commercial travelers. No attentions were paid by the French, but the Germans were obsequious and flattered Italy's pride to the full.

When the European War came, Italy woke up to the fact that she had no cannon, because Germany had lent a hand to all the industries on the other side of the Alps except that of war, and she had almost succeeded in preventing the Italians from making any steel. Thanks to the address of the Germans, the only undeveloped Italian institution was the army. Von Bülow had good reason to believe himself the master of Rome. He had a hold on industry, commerce, and the banks, and on the Parliament where Signor Giolitti reigned. Was not Italy a nation of sensible practical people, and did not the Central Powers offer her substantial advantages and freedom from danger? Would not interest force the Salandra-Sonnino ministry to ratify the bargain? But while von Bülow was making his calculations among the roses of the Villa Malta, the people in the Trastevere were listening to a poet speaking from a balcony. His speech was confined to the glory of sacrifice and battles. He uttered a call to arms on behalf of suffering civilization and of smitten latinity. He put the great temptation of danger before the crowd. To the surprise of the politicians this was proved to be the only language understood by Italy. Without cannons, without guns, without officers, she decided on war and made it. It is difficult to picture this

war of the mountain tops, where men fight at a height of 3000 meters and where on a front of 700 kilometers there are not 15 kilometers of level ground.

Before the war the French did not think enough of their enemies' efforts; today, some of them show a tendency to think too little of their allies' efforts. The song-writers whom the French have for too long accepted as guides in the matter of foreign politics have represented the Italians as southerners easily roused to enthusiasm and easily discouraged. Nothing could be wider of the mark. It should not be forgotten that the Italians are the people who produce the best builders, and the best navies in the world. They fight as they work and construct, with a patience like that of peasants. The war will destroy the last traces of separation and will effect the moral unity of the nations. This is a matter of satisfaction for the French, because a great France also requires a great Italy. Concentration in industrial matters will be followed by the concentration of states; France even with her forty millions cannot live alone.

At a recent meeting of the French Naval League, Commander Angeli, the president of the Italian Naval League, urged the necessity for an understanding between the two countries on naval matters. The speaker who replied was a member of the Confédération Générale du Travail, who declared that Italy felt the need of a new internationalism; a declaration forecasting the future of the French and Italians were to gain all the possible fruits of victory, they must go into the details of the alliance and make a defensive agreement against the economic offensive which might emanate from Central Europe. The article concluded by saying that for this an atmosphere of mutual confidence is indispensable, and expressed the hope that Baron Sonnino would find assurance in Paris that no misunderstanding would arise between the two great Latin countries, and that Italy could count upon France as absolutely as France counts upon Italy.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE MAGNET.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKIO, Japan—A Japanese named Makahara has invented a submarine magnet which should prove useful in locating sunken submarines and other vessels which have gone down in comparatively shallow water. The magnet was tested over the Japanese naval target grounds and brought to the surface quantities of projectiles which had been fired during practice. It has been estimated that at the present price of scrap iron the 600,000 shells now lying at the bottom of Japanese bays will be worth about £600,000. There is some idea of using the magnet for extracting the shell scraps from the soil of the European battlefields. It is even said that this magnet will be powerful enough to raise sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea.

AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES NOW LESSENING

Trained Filipinos Now Filling
Most of the Government
Offices—Material Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The number of Americans in the Philippine Islands is decreasing as the Filipino becomes educated and fitted for government positions, according to D. H. Klinefelter, superintendent of the Manila district of the Methodist Episcopal church mission work, who has recently returned from the Philippines. Practically all Government offices, with the exception of the governor-generalship and a few departmental heads, are filled by Filipinos, who are doing excellent work in every branch of the service which they have entered. As they are satisfied with the treatment received by the Government and with the natives entering the Government service it is not surprising to learn that there is very little agitation for the independence of the islands.

Building of roads, artesian wells, opening of timber tracts, mineral deposits, and the cultivation of new lands are among the work being done for the improvement of the islands and for the natives. The crops this year are yielding abundantly, said Mr. Klinefelter, and agricultural improvements are noticeable in all parts of the islands. This can be said to be due to the new methods of farming introduced by the Bureau of Agriculture.

The schools of Manila are progressing rapidly, Mr. Klinefelter reports, and it is not an unusual thing to find a boy or girl in any part of the city of Manila that is able to speak English well.

Mr. Klinefelter said that in the Philippines it was hard to realize that there was a world war, but for the fact that Manuel Guison, President of the Lower House, had offered President Wilson 25,000 native troops for service in Europe.

The Protestant missions have, through the establishment of dormitories, theological seminaries, and through the churches, reached a great many of the young people of the islands, said Mr. Klinefelter. He also said that the hold of the Roman Catholic Church had been very much loosened through the change in government and the introduction of Protestant missions.

TO DIRECT RESEARCH WORK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Frank L. Olsen, former director of municipal research in Akron, O., has taken up his duties as director of the bureau of municipal research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, says the Journal.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Madison Sts. A State Bank. Founded 1855.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$2,000,000
JOSEPH G. STRAUS, President
JOSEPH G. STRAUS, Asst. Cashier and Trust Officer
SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Make Us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate. New, modern Safety Vaults. Loans, Investments.
We assure good service and absolute safety in all departments.

THE FAIR
OF all the Chicago Department Stores, the one who conduct grocery departments, THE FAIR is the only store that does NOT sell intoxicating liquors.

Page & Shaw
"Candy of Excellence"
TWO CHICAGO STORES
Ott. Bldg. People's Gas Bldg.
8 S. La Salle St. 130 S. Michigan
Delicious Luncheons Served
Wm. S. BARBER, Manager

United American Co.
1127 Argyle Street, CHICAGO
TAILORING CLEANING PRESSING
SHOE REPAIRING
SHOE CLEANING AND POLISHING.
We Call and Deliver. Phone Edgewater 695.

Gairing
PICTURE FRAMING
Art Dealer
G. U. GAIRING
4935 Broadway CHICAGO 1613 Irvington Avenue EVANSTON
Quinn School of Music
59 E. Van Buren Street, CHICAGO
Violin, Piano, Vocal, All String Instruments and Drum
BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS INSTRUCTED
Address CHARLES QUINN, Director

Berry & Plum
Correct FURNISHINGS FOR MEN
55 E. Madison Street, Chicago
Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
BRINK'S
CHICAGO CITY EXPRESS CO.
The largest local express company
Tel. Monroe 6100. 719 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

BLITZ BROTHERS
Manufacturers of High Grade
COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
Furnishings of Complete Reading Room
Equipment
450 N. Dearborn Avenue, CHICAGO

EUGENE M. BORNHOF
Telephone 2837 WABASH
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO

SHERIDAN TRUST
and
SAVINGS BANK
Broadway and Lawrence Avenue
CHICAGO
A STATE BANK
UNDER CLEARING HOUSE SUPERVISION
Resources Over \$2,500,000

WILLIS & ATWOOD
SHOES
For the Entire Family, Satisfaction Guaranteed.
1371
E. 63rd St.
CHICAGO
Telephone
H. F. 817

The East End
Grocery and Market
1602 East 55th Street
CHICAGO
P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
Manufacturing Stationers and Printers
Binders, Lithographers and Blank Book
Makers, Copper Plate and Steel Die Engravers
and Printers of Commercial and Society
Stationery.
Supplies and forms for Church Work.
Printing That Gives Satisfaction
Full line Office Stationery and Supplies
18 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO

C. J. GUDERYAHN
Groceries and Meats
The Best of Everything
at Lowest Market Prices
2016-18 BROADWAY Four Telephones, L.V. 5300
POLLMAN'S
HATS and
FURNISHINGS
2887 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Kenwood 5716
GARBERS BROS.
GROCERY AND MARKET
Austin and Oak Park, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR

Early Firmer Tone Followed by Another Slump to Lowest of Present Movement—Harden- ing Again Follows

New York stocks opened in a somewhat irregular and halting manner to-day, but soon grew stronger as a rule. Replies from yesterday's big slump were substantial in a number of instances.

Crucible Steel advanced more than a point, and Utah Copper a point. American Beet Sugar and Ohio Gas were weak, particularly Beet Sugar. General Motors was rather heavy, but Studebaker moved up 1/2.

American Zinc was down considerably from its previous closing in the early trading of the Boston stock market today. New England Telephone sold at the lowest level yet reached. The list as a whole was mixed.

The New York market had hardly begun to look better when another wave of selling swept through the list, and forced prices to the lowest on the present movement. Support was given to United States Steel Common and it lost comparatively slightly, but the copper and motor shares were hard.

American Zinc was down 5 points to 15 at one time and then rallied to 17 1/2. Butte & Superior also was weak. Utah Copper opened half a point lower at 96 1/2, sold up to 98 and then fell to 95 1/2. Studebaker started the session at 46, which was 3/4 of a point below where it closed yesterday afternoon. It advanced to 47 and then dropped to 44 1/2. Texas Company on the slump sold at 169, compared with a previous final figure of 174 1/2. Sears-Roebuck was strong.

Republic Iron & Steel had worked upward 3/4 of a point to 83, but in the selling movement was depressed to 81. Ohio Cities Gas lost 2 1/2 points. General Motors opened down 3/4 at 108 1/2 and declined to 106 1/2, with a subsequent recovery to above 107. Crucible Steel was up 1 1/2 points to 71 1/2 at one time early in the morning and then receded to 69 1/2. American Beet Sugar went off 3 points in all.

The Boston market also went lower, American Zinc being a feature. It opened a point lower at 20, touched 16 for a low level and then rose to 18 1/2. New England Telephone rights sold at 85 cents late in the morning. Pond Creek Coal closed yesterday at 22 1/2. It opened unchanged today and sold off to 21 1/2. St. Mary's Mineral Land and Copper Range were other local issues to come off.

Later on the New York market hardened considerably, and the best prices of the session were made by some issues, including, among others, Steel common, American Zinc, Butte & Superior, the International Mercantile Marine shares and Mexican Petroleum. American Car & Foundry also had a good rally from its earlier marked weakness.

In Boston Pullman changed hands at 139 1/2 compared with a previous several days ago of 142 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—From the extreme low record rates of 18.75 for ruble cables and 18.60 for checks reached at the end Tuesday there was a slight recovery this morning to 19.00 for cables and 18.90 for checks. Demand sterling quoted at 4.75 1/2, cables 4.76 1/2, 60-day bills nominally 4.72, and 90 days 4.70; franc, cables 5.76 1/2, checks 5.77 1/2; lire, cables 7.47, checks 7.48; Swiss, cables 4.56, checks 4.58; guilder, cables 42 1/2, checks 41 1/2; peseta, cables 22.50, checks 22.40; Stockholm, cables 33.50, checks 33.30; Copenhagen, cables 30.70, checks 30.50.

NEW HOOKING VALLEY NOTES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hooking Valley road's directors authorized issue of \$5,000,000 4 per cent notes, maturing Nov. 1, 1918, to pay off \$4,000,000 notes maturing Nov. 1, 1917, and for other capital requirements.

BUTLER STOCK INCREASED
CHICAGO, Ill.—Butler Brothers' stockholders approved increase of stock from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Stockholders of record Aug. 28 may subscribe in ratio of one share to three shares now held.

WEATHER
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, possibly light showers tonight and cooler; Thursday fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Probably showers this afternoon or tonight; somewhat cooler; Thursday partly cloudy.
For Northern New England: Fair, tonight and Tuesday; warmer in interior Thursday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 72.0; 12 noon 78.0
10 a. m. 74.0; 4 p. m. 84.0

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 64; New Orleans 70
Buffalo 56; New York 70
Chicago 64; Philadelphia 70
Cincinnati 64; Pittsburgh 66
Denver 48; Portland, Me. 52
St. Louis 52; Portland, Ore. 54
Jacksonville 76; San Francisco 54
Kansas City 38; St. Louis 58
Savannah 72; Washington 74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:58; High water, 6:24; 2:52 a. m.; 3:23 p. m.
Length of day, 13:19; Moon sets, 1:15 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64
Alaska Gold	4	4	4	4
Alaska Corp.	4	4	4	4
Allis-Chalmers	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
A. A. Chem. Co.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am B Sugar	86 1/2	86 1/2	85	86
Am Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Am Canpf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Car Fy.	69 1/2	70	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Oil	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am H & L	13	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Ice Sec pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Int Corp.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am Linsed	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Am Linsed pf.	59 1/2	61	59 1/2	61
Am Loco	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am Loco pf.	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
Am Smelt pf.	111	111	111	111
Am Steel	114 1/2	114 1/2	113	113 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	118	118	117 1/2	118
Am Woolen	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2	15	15
Am Zinc pf.	55	55	55	55
Anaconda	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Atchafalaya	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
At Gulf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bald Loco	63	63 1/2	62	62 1/2
Balt & Ohio	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Barrett Co.	103	103	102	102
Barrett Co. pf.	107	107	107	107
Beth Steel	112	112	112	112
Beth Steel B.	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	107	107	107	107
BF Goodrich	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	45 1/2
BF Goodrich pf.	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Butte & Sup.	26 1/2	27	25 1/2	27
Cal Pac Corp.	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
Cal Petrol.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	47	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Can Pacific	159 1/2	162	159 1/2	162
Cent Foundry	29	30 1/2	29	30 1/2
Cl Leather	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Cer de Pas	13	14	13	13 1/2
Chan Motor	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
CM & St Paul	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Chl R & P	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	66	66	65 1/2	66
Chl & West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chl & West pf.	31	31	31	31
Chl & N W	16	16	16	16
Chl & N W pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chino Cop.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13
CCC & St. L.	36	36	36	36
Col Fuel	44 1/2	45	43 1/2	45
Col Gas & El.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Prod.	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
Con Prod pf.	97	97	97	97
Cru Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71
Cub Am Sug.	10	180	180	180
Cuban CSug.	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Del & Huds	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103
Del & Lac	193	193	193	193
Denver	8	8	8	8
Denver pf.	16	16	16	16
Erle	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erle 1st pf.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Erle 2d pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
FM & S pf.	45	45	45	45
Gas W & W	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Gen Electric	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Gen Motors	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
G Motors pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Granby Min.	10	10	10	10
Gr Nor Ore	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Green Can	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gulf States	100	100	100	100
Hart of N. J.	112	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
Hil Central	101	101	101	101
Inspiration	12	12	12	12
Int Con Corp.	9	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Int Mer Mar. pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
In Paper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
In Paper pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Kan City So.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kelley Tires	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Kenne Cop.	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
Lack Steel	12	12	12 1/2	12 1/2
LE & W	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
LE & W pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lehigh Val.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Louis & N.	122	122	122	122
Max Motor	32	32	32	32
Maxwell 1st pf.	8	8	8	8
Maxwell 2d pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mex Petrol.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Pet pf.	94	94	94	94
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midvale St.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mo K & T	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	10	10	10	10
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mo Pacific pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Mon Power	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Nat Acme	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nat Bisp.	115	115	115	115
Nat Condit.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Nat Enamel	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
NRRM 2d pf.	6	6	6	6
Nevada Con.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
NY Central	83	83	82 1/2	83
NOT & M	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
NY N H & S.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N & W	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
North Am.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
North Pac.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
N Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
O Cities Gas	47	47	45 1/2	47 1/2
O Silver	6	6	6	6
O & W	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
Pan Am P & T pf.	94	94	94	94

Penna. 52 52 51 1/2 52
Peoples Gas 72 72 72 72
Pere Marq. 15 16 16 16
Peoria & E. 7 7 7 7
Phila Co. 34 34 34 34
P & W Va. 26 26 26 26
P & W Va. pf. 63 63 63 63
Pierce-Arro pf. 96 96 96 96
Pitts Coal 46 46 46 46
Pond Cr Coal 22 22 22 22
Pressed St. 61 62 61 1/2 62
Pullman 142 142 140 1/2 140 1/2
Ray Con 26 26 25 1/2 26
Reading 86 86 86 1/2 86 1/2
Repub I & S. 82 83 81 82 1/2
Rep I & S pf. 102 102 102 1/2 102 1/2
Royal Dutch 65 66 65 1/2 66 1/2
Rumely 123 123 123 1/2 123 1/2
Saxon Motor 153 153 153 1/2 153 1/2
Seaboard A. L. 11 11 11 11
Seaboard L. 26 26 26 26
S-Roebuck 161 163 160 1/2 163
Shat Ari 24 24 23 23
Sinclair Oil 38 38 38 1/2 38 1/2
Sloss Shef. 48 48 48 48
So Pacific 94 94 93 1/2 94 1/2
So P R S 180 180 180 180
So R y pf. 26 26 26 1/2 26 1/2
So R y pf. 55 55 55 55
STL & SF 16 16 15 1/2 16 1/2
STL & SF pf. 43 43 43 1/2 43 1/2
Studebaker 46 47 46 1/2 47 1/2
Tenn Cop. 16 16 16 1/2 16 1/2
Texas Co. 174 174 174 1/2 174 1/2
Texas Pac. 164 164 164 1/2 164 1/2
Union B & P 80 80 80 80
Union Pac. 135 135 135 1/2 135 1/2
Union Pac pf. 80 80 80 1/2 80 1/2
Un Alloy Steel 43 43 42 1/2 43 1/2
Uni Dye W. pf. 95 95 95 1/2 95 1/2
Uni C I P 13 13 13 13
USCI P pf. 52 52 52 52
US Rubber 0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2
US R & R 0 0 0 0 0 0
USSR pf. 50 50 50 50
US Steel 118 118 118 1/2 118 1/2
US Steel pf. 115 115 115 1/2 115 1/2
Utah Copper 96 96 95 1/2 96 1/2
Utah Chem. 38 38 37 1/2 38 1/2
Wabash 105 105 105 1/2 105 1/2
Wabash pf. 47 47 47 1/2 47 1/2
Wabash B. 25 25 25 1/2 25 1/2
W Maryland 18 18 18 18
West Union 92 92 92 1/2 92 1/2
Westinghouse 45 45 45 1/2 45 1/2
W & L E 13 13 13 1/2 13 1/2
W & L E pf. 30 30 30 1/2 30 1/2
White Motor 5 5 5 5
Willis-Over 29 29 29 1/2 29 1/2
Wilson Co 60 60 60 1/2 60 1/2

*Ex-dividend

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Bay State Gas	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bike Coalition	14	14	14
Bingham Mines	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Bohemia	14	14	14
Boston Ely	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Boston Montana	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Butte London	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Calumet Jerome	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Colonial Mines	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Con Arizona	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cons Copper Mines	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Crystal Copper	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
D & B Mines	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
East Bluebell	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Elmer Eagle	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ely Cons	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
First Natl Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gila	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gold Cup	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Homa Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Mount Mining	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Jerome Verde	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Maxim	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
New Cornelia	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
New Douglas	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
New Era	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Nixon	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Palladium	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pioneer	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porcupine Premier	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Smokey	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Tuxpan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Utah National	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL WOOL
TRADE QUIET

Few Sales Made—Less Than 3,000,000 Pounds Changes Hands—Government Buying Is Contemplated

Specialty reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Comparatively few sales of wool have been made during the last week. It is estimated that less than 3,000,000 pounds of the staple have changed hands. Many of the local dealers have submitted samples at the warehouse of Brown & Adams of Boston, from which mills carrying out contracts for the Government are contemplating purchasing further supplies. Prices on these wools have not been made public yet, but, since the two weeks option is about to expire on many, it is expected that the figures will be made known soon.

Prices show a tightening since the quotations of last week on fleeces, an advance of from one to five cents being noted on several different grades. Ohio washed delaines range from \$2 to \$5 cents, half-blooded combed wools from 75 to 76 cents, and half, three-fourths and quarter-blood clothing wools from 65 to 68 cents. An advance of five cents is noted on both half-blood combed and fine medium clothing Territory scoured wools.

Cape scoured wools, comprising short combed and clothing wools, show an advance of 5c a pound on the former and 10c on the latter, but 12-month grades remain unchanged.

Purchase has been made at the Boston depot of 823 woolen blankets at \$5.70 each, the contract having been awarded to the American Woolen Company.

Local firms were not large buyers at the Dominion Government wool warehouse auction sale at Toronto, Canada, where 700,000 pounds of wool were sold. Jeremiah Williams & Co. purchased 40,000 pounds of medium staple wool at 63 1/4 a pound. Dewey & Gould bid on several sections. The average price paid was 63.82c, as compared with 62.25 for Ontario wool, the average shrinkage on the Alberta clip being much greater. The prices paid at the Toronto sale were therefore higher in comparison. In September, the same warehouse will offer about 166,000 pounds of Saskatchewan wool, which will conclude the Canadian clip. There will be good grades to choose from. It has been graded by the Government.

It is now thought that the tax on wool of 1 1/2 cents will be levied by Argentina, retroactive from Sept. 1. United States imports from that country from October to June comprised 170,245,616 pounds. One dealer in speaking of the proposed tax thought that it would not affect American buyers because lower bids would be placed by them on the wools, since he thought that top prices had been reached. There is always a chance for higher prices to go into effect and bidding low heretofore has not always kept prices where some buyers would like to have them. Not only is the raw wool market rather quiet, but also the men's wear and women's wear trades and they will probably not be very brisk until after the holiday.

Mills working on Government orders are running at full capacity and in some cases overtime, while those mills working on civilian goods would welcome further contracts.

On Monday, Sept. 17, a convention of business men will be held at Atlantic City, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is hoped that many who are engaged in the wool trade, as well as those from other professions, will be in attendance.

Recent advice from New Zealand state that the Government prohibits the sale and purchase of wool, unless the Imperial Controller is certain that it is not for the use of the Crown.

A meeting of the Boston Wool Association was held at the local headquarters Tuesday afternoon to decide whether the figures at which the Government wools are selling should be made public. It was voted that the committee on wool supplies publish the values as agreed on by the valuing committees. This schedule will be sent to the trade soon and will serve to establish values on wools needed by the Government.

One of Bradford's leading Government officials in a recent address before the Shoddy Manufacturers' Association intimated that a greater amount of reclaimed wool was destined to be used in the production of khaki serges than ever before to make the wool supply last longer. From another source comes the report that England contemplates using 40 per cent cotton in the manufacture of all wools, but this statement lacks confirmation at the present time. As is well known there are those who have built up their reputation on an all-wool goods foundation and if this is taken away there would seem to be nothing left for them. The same is true of this country and led to quite a discussion not long ago at which these similar facts were brought forward for consideration.

AMERICAN
LINSEED CO.
PROSPEROUS

Recent Growth of Concern Enables It to Finance Its Current Requirements Out of Earnings

It is understood that the American Linseed Company, under the present management, has been placed in a position whereby it can finance its current requirements out of earnings. This has been made possible by the prosperity of the company during the past two or three years, for since the outbreak of the war, the company is said to have cleaned its floating debt, including the money that was lent to it by John D. Rockefeller.

For some time the company had been able to finance its current requirements by means of an open book account with John D. Rockefeller whereby the company could borrow money and pay it on daily balances only, at the rate of 5 per cent. Because of that agreement the company was able to keep free of bonded debt, while floating debt has been kept at a minimum.

The American Linseed Company manufactures both American and Calcutta linseed oil, oilcake, crushed flaxseed and oil meal and raw, boiled and refined varnish. The sharp increase in earnings during the past three years has been due to the high prices for linseed oil and associated products, of which this company is the largest manufacturer in the United States.

In the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, last, the company reported a balance of \$1,476,000 available for dividends, equivalent to 8.32 per cent on the \$16,723,000 outstanding preferred stock compared with net of \$1,007,000 in the previous fiscal period, equal to 6.01 per cent on the preferred. It is estimated that net earnings in the first seven months of the current fiscal year exceeded by \$500,000 net in the entire year ended Sept. 30, last.

The company paid quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent a year on the preferred from March, 1899, to September, 1909, inclusive. On Nov. 30, 1916, 3 per cent was declared payable as follows: 1 1/2 per cent payable Jan. 1, 1917, and 1 1/2 per cent on July 1, 1917.

At the close of the last fiscal year working capital amounted to \$7,519,285, while total surplus stood at \$4,055,245.

The following shows the growth in earnings and working capital of the company since the present management assumed control in 1912:

Year	Net	% on Working
1912	\$1,476,000	8.32
1913	1,007,000	6.01
1914	206,647	1.23
1915	496,181	2.96
1916	478,301	4.42

*Deficit.

TEXTILE GROWTH
OF THE SOUTH

Of the cotton crop of 1916-17, the takings of American spinners were 7,491,086 bales, of which northern mills took 3,122,768 bales and southern mills 4,378,298. Of the cotton crop of 1915-16, the takings of American spinners were 7,351,037 bales, of which northern mills took 3,348,591 bales and southern mills 4,002,446 bales.

These figures show how the textile industry is growing in the South and receding in the North. Not many years ago the southern mills played only a small part. Now they dominate. Their takings of the 1915 crop represented 44.4 per cent of the American consumption and of the 1916 crop 60 per cent.

CANADA'S LIVE STOCK
EXPORTS GREATER

WINNIPEG, Man.—Development of live stock exports from western Canada to the United States is indicated by comparison of export trade for the first six months of 1916 and first six months of 1917. In former period of the total exports from Manitoba to the United States were: Cattle 4721, hogs none. In the same period in 1917, exports were: Cattle 10,493, hogs 1288.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 29

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allenworth, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co., Tour.
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
El Paso—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; U. S.
Glennville, Ga.—M. Slotin; U. S.
Memphis—W. M. Perkins of Brybrook Mere & Co.; U. S.
Nashville—H. Cohen; U. S.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
San Francisco—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; U. S.
Savannah—A. Miao; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
South Bend, Ind.—Leo R. Cohn; U. S.
Spartanburg, S. C.—L. A. Meyerson of A. Meyerson; Essex.
St. Louis—M. Matthews of Brown Shoe & Son; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Montreal—J. Daoust of Daoust Lalonde & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Montreal—John McEntyre; Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COTTON TRADE
RESTRICTIONS

English Control Board Announces New Scheme for Lessened Production—In Effect After Sept. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 13.—It is now eight weeks since the Cotton Control Board was set up, and a scheme for the restriction of production is now announced. The scheme will not, however, come into operation until Sept. 3, so that about three months will then have elapsed since the institution of the board. This seems to be clear proof that the situation was not so desperate as was generally believed to be the case eight weeks ago. The census of cotton stocks, which was an essential preliminary to any decision by the board as to the curtailment of production, was completed a month ago, and the time that has been taken up in formulating a scheme is clear evidence of the conflicting interests involved; for the meetings of the control board have been frequent. The scheme which is to be put into force is to remain in operation for three months as an experiment, and it has been agreed upon unanimously.

The rationing of cotton under the license system, which has already been described in these columns, is to be continued, and the importation of cotton is to be encouraged in every possible way. Indeed, the reason that the scheme is to operate for three months only is in the first instance, to see to the hope that at the end of that time, more tonnage will be available for cotton. The method by which production will be restricted is indicated from the following paragraphs from the official statement:

(b) That a week's notice be given to all cotton spinning firms (including spinners of waste) ordering a stoppage of all but 60 per cent of their total spindleage and the equivalent preparatory machinery. Such stoppage shall take effect on and after Monday, Sept. 3, 1917.

(c) That licenses be granted to spinners of Egyptian and Sea Island cotton who wish to work more than 60 per cent of their total spindleage and necessary preparatory machinery on the following terms:

Spindle	Ring
60% and below 70%.....	3/4
70% and below 80%.....	3/4
80% and below 90%.....	3/4
90% and below 100%.....	3/4

(d) That licenses be granted to spinners of American and all other growths of cotton (except Egyptian and Sea Island, which are dealt with in clause C hereof) to work up to 70 per cent of their total spindleage, on the payment of 3/4d. per spindle (mule) or 1-16d. per spindle (ring) on the whole of the spindles of the mill.

(e) That licenses be granted to spinners of cotton (except Egyptian and Sea Island, see clause C) who are employed on Government contracts, to work more than 70 per cent of their total spindleage on their producing definite particulars of such contracts, and subject to the payment of a weekly levy, at the rates specified in clause C hereof.

(f) That notice be given to manufacturers to stop all but 60 per cent of total number of their looms on and after Monday, Sept. 3, 1917, so that within four weeks of the date of such notice they must not be working more than the aforesaid 60 per cent. This extension of time is in order to meet the working up of beams at present in the looms.

That a license to work extra looms be granted manufacturers on the payment of a weekly levy of 2s. 6d. per loom on all looms working over and above the 60 per cent on looms up to and including 72-inch reed space; over 72-inch reed space the levy to be 5s. per week per loom.

It is in this way that the board proposes to cut down production, but it is not impossible that the scheme may be modified owing to dissatisfaction on the part of the operatives. The scheme provides that the levies paid for the privilege of working more than a certain percentage of spindles shall go to the control board who shall use them to prevent distress among operatives who will be thrown out of work by the scheme, and by maintaining them, prevent a heavy drain upon trade union funds. This, however, is only to be done "in consideration of the notices for advances of wages sent in by the operatives' organizations, being suspended." The operative spinners and the reeler, winders and beamers recently put in a claim for an advance of 30 per cent in wages, and the card and blowing-room operatives for an advance of 25 per cent, both claims being made on the ground of the increased cost of living.

It is these claims which the board proposes the workers should withdraw, and, doubtless, the representatives of the operatives on the board will recommend that they should do so. It is not, however, by any means a foregone conclusion that the operatives will agree to this course. They are complaining very loudly of the high cost of living, and at the annual conference of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, which has just been held, many bitter speeches were made concerning the fall in the standard of life. It was agreed that the Labor and Lancashire members of Parliament should be waited upon, and pressed to urge the Government to take action to bring down food prices, and the understanding was that, if

such an appeal were ineffective, resort should be taken to general strike or other drastic measures. It will be seen that, in the face of this spirit, it will be no easy matter to induce the workers to lay aside their claims for higher wages for an indefinite time.

All the claims for advances have been rejected by the employers and ballots are now being taken by the trade unions as to whether the members wish the applications to be pressed. There is not the slightest doubt that the results will be overwhelming majorities for pressing the claims. The wages aspect of the matter introduces a serious complication into a situation which otherwise would have been relieved by the long-awaited decision of the board.

The annual report of the British Cotton-Growing Association states that the whole of the 1915-16 cotton from West Africa, Uganda, the Sudan and Nyasaland has now reached Liverpool. Owing, however, to lack of shipping, a considerable portion of the West Indian Islands' crop remains unshipped. Much greater difficulties are being experienced in shipping the crop of 1916-17, but strong representations have been made to the Government. Unless the crop, which is now all bought, is shipped, the most serious difficulties will arise. The association, and other firms engaged in the trade, will be unable to repay the large sums advanced to them by their bankers, sums which are estimated at £1,000,000. They will also suffer serious losses in closing up their contracts in futures, and may even be compelled to withdraw from the business.

Moreover, if they are unable to ship the past season's crop, it will be absolutely impossible for them to obtain funds to buy the crop which is shortly coming on the market. The natives will be left with the cotton on their hands, as there will be no one to buy them. This, states the report, may cause serious trouble in some of the colonies concerned, and will certainly create discontent in Lancashire, as there is bound to be a considerable reduction in employment and wages owing to the shortage of cotton. In 1916, cottonseed of the value of £200,000 was destroyed in Africa, as shipping was not available for its export.

Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, the chairman of the association, speaking at the annual meeting, said the withdrawal of the Government grant made it impossible for the association to undertake any new developments, a fact that was much to be regretted in view of the present situation in regard to cotton supply. It was not too much to say that the future of Lancashire and the commercial welfare of the whole country depended upon whether cotton could be successfully grown within the Empire. So far as shipping facilities were concerned, the outlook for the next season was decidedly bad. The Government had given a favorable reception to their representations and they had hopes that something would be done, but they wanted to know whether the Government was really in earnest in regard to the cotton-growing question.

Mr. Hutton added that representatives of the Egyptian Government were now in England negotiating in regard to the Sudan scheme. He hoped the Government would realize the importance of the matter, as the Sudan scheme offered the only prospect of a considerable production of good cotton in the immediate future. India would never grow cotton equal to that produced in the Sudan. The Government, said Mr. Hutton, could find money for all sorts of other purposes; it could even raise money for the development of Italian trade. Recently it found £10,000,000 for a bank that was going to do nobody knew what. Money was also found for the production of dyes, though what was the use of dyes without cotton he did not know.

HONOLULU STOCK
EXCHANGE BUSY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1917, the Honolulu stock and bond exchange did \$9,782,330.96 of business in mercantile, sugar and miscellaneous stocks and bonds, and the sales prices of the unlisted securities amounted to \$4,914,589.75, a total of \$14,696,920.71.

Of the different kinds of stocks, sugar transactions led with a total of \$7,250,757.64, and the total of the unlisted securities is second with \$4,914,589.75, which leads all others by \$3,500,000. Bonds totaled \$1,365,860.50; miscellaneous securities, \$928,067.52; and mercantile \$238,145. In the number of shares which exchange handled, however, the unlisted securities led with 4,237,866 and sugar second with 301,776.

MASSACHUSETTS
LIGHTING'S REPORT

The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales of gas and electricity for July, 1917, \$115,525.59, as compared with \$100,993.18 for July, 1916, an increase of \$14,532.41. For the fiscal year ended June 26, 1917, the net sales were \$1,397,301.43, as compared with \$1,226,473.96 for the corresponding period the previous year, an increase of \$170,827.47.

NEW YORK PHONE'S SHOWING

Earnings of the New York Telephone Company for July and seven months ending July 31 compare:

July—	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$5,093,253	\$4,929,411
Operating expenses.....	1,878,511	2,446,475
Operating revenue.....	34,887,525	4,099,916
Operating expenses.....	10,392,921	854,044

DIVIDENDS

New York Edison Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1c per cent, payable Sept. 14.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred, payable Oct. 1. Dominion Steel Corporation declared a 1 per cent quarterly dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5.

The Caledonia Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 3c a share, payable Sept. 5, on stock of record Aug. 25.

The International Salt Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15.

El Paso Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Sears, Roebuck & Company has declared on the preferred stock a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15.

Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., declared a preferred dividend for the half year of 3 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Globe-Wernicke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The directors of Hart, Schaffner & Marx declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 3.

Interest will be paid Oct. 1 on Third Avenue Railway adjustment 5 per cent bonds, covering three months ended June 30 last. This will amount to 1 1/2 per cent.

regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share has been declared payable Oct. 1 to the preferred shareholders of the City Realty Trust of record Sept. 1.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Sept. 10 on stock of record Aug. 31.

The Continental Refining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 6 2/3c a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 on stock of record Aug. 31.

Chicago & Northwestern Road declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 7.

Peterson Mulliken Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on both first and second preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation declared dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred "A" stock and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred "B" stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Booth Fisheries Company declared a dividend of 50c a share on the new common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

PHILADELPHIA CO.
EARNINGS GAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Earnings of the Philadelphia Company for July and four months shows these changes:

July—	1917	1916
Gross.....	\$657,372	\$150,658
Net.....	286,372	91,408
Four months—		
Gross.....	3,160,876	527,202
Net.....	1,640,648	156,395
Street Railway Department		
Gross.....	\$1,236,707	\$62,918
Net.....	398,773	38,375
Four months—		
Gross.....	4,855,047	282,271
Net.....	1,461,100	100,451
All Departments		
Gross.....	\$2,819,640	\$567,955
Net.....	1,014,250	189,938
Four months—		
Gross.....	11,606,249	2,187,494
Net.....	4,501,364	415,940

*Decrease.

ARMY CONTRACTS
RUSH FACTORIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers are asking advance payments for supplies for the army and navy as yet undelivered, in order to enable them to turn out supplies in the volume needed by the Government. Most of the largest concerns in the country, it is understood, firms and corporations rated at many millions, have made such requests. Officials are making inquiries to see if they are authorized to make payments of this character.

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England.—Tin, spot, £242 10s. up £1; futures £240 17s. 6d. up £12s. 6d.; straits £243 10s. off 10s. Sales: Spot, metal; futures, 25 tons. Copper, spot, £120; futures, £119 10s. and elect. £137, all unchanged, no sales. Lead, spot, £30 10s.; futures £29 10s., both unchanged. Spelter, spot, £54; futures £50, both unchanged.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company reports for July and seven months ended July 31, last, as follows:

July—	1917	1916
Gross revenue.....	\$858,177	\$880,859
Net revenue.....	230,571	380,762
Net after chgs & tax.....	139,300	215,656
Jan. 1 to July 31—		
Gross revenue.....	6,024,121	5,890,275
Net revenue.....	2,058,444	2,227,486
Net after chgs & tax.....	1,027,761	1,229,062

UTAH SECURITIES' GAINS

Utah Securities Corporation reports these changes in earnings for July and the 12 months ended July 31, last:

July—	1917	1916
July gross.....	\$46,175	\$81,625
Net.....	278,946	32,256
12 mo gross.....	\$1,185,998	\$10,085
Net.....	3,262,098	498,929

LONDON MONEY
MARKET DULL

Feature of Situation Is Gain of Gold by Bank of England—Supply of Funds Continues Ample for Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The week ending Saturday, Aug. 11, marks the beginning of the fourth year of war in the London money market and was conspicuous by the absence of any very decisive outstanding financial event. Perhaps the item of most importance was the disclosure of the fact, in the usual weekly statement of the Bank of England, that the reserve of that institute had received an increment of about £1,000,000 chiefly in gold. The supply of money has remained about the same as in recent weeks. The situation in this respect has been governed by exchequer sales of treasury bills which have been rather heavy and have thereby withdrawn a considerable amount of floating credit from the market, while on the other hand Government disbursements have been equally heavy, which has offset the movement treasuryward of the market's credit. If it is possible to record a change at all it is, perhaps, that short money is a shade easier than when, writing a week ago, but weekly and other longer dated quotations are firm at previous rates. The discount market has witnessed at times a fairly keen demand for short dated paper, 60-day maturities going at 4 1/2 per cent.

For the first occasion in six weeks it is possible to record an increase in the Bank of England's stock of gold, and the addition is a large one, namely £938,000. As there was also a decrease in the note circulation of £110,000 the reserve is £1,048,000 to the good, as compared with a week ago and the ratio of reserve to liabilities has risen from 17.53 per cent to 17.70 per cent. Government securities received an addition of £6,119,000 and public deposits and other securities suffered a reduction of £2,653,000 and £2,707,000 respectively. Bankers' deposits at £130,423,000 are high for the time of year.

The treasury's revenue and expenditure statement for the week ending Aug. 4 again shows increased receipts, the total for the period being £11,763,000. The major portion of the increase is due to the large receipts under the heading of miscellaneous revenue, while £3,357,000 came in from excess profits tax collections and £2,226,000 from the income tax. The expenditure for the corresponding period was £58,183,000, most of which was for supply. The whole of the deficit was provided for by borrowings. Treasury bills sold over the counter, after allowing for maturities, produced £28,642,000, and £13,500,000 was borrowed by "ways and means" advances. Sales of the 5 per cent exchequer bonds were somewhat better than previous weeks, bringing in £3,683,000 to the coffers of the treasury. The amount of treasury bills now outstanding is about £750,000,000, with between £230,000,000 and £240,000,000 of "ways and means" advances, and since the beginning of the present fiscal year the net expenditure of the treasury amounts to about £870,000,000, all but £100,000,000 of which is for war purposes. Revenue during the same period has amounted to about £172,000,000, which corresponds with about £105,000,000 for the same period in 1916. Great Britain has spent during the first three years of the war a total of about £4,835,000,000, £1,100,000,000 of which represents advances to allies.

The position of the silver market is becoming increasingly interesting, the prices having advanced since writing a week ago to 42 1/2-16d. per ounce, which is the highest point reached by the quotation since 25 years ago, before the closing of the Indian mints. The advance is chiefly due to moderate supplies of the metal rather than to any increase in the demand. The market is reticent with regard to opinions of the future, the elements of which are so uncertain as to provide little room for source conjecture.

On the royal exchange the Dutch, Italian and Swiss rates have moved against London, while the Scandinavian quotations and the ruble have moved in London's favor. None of the movements, however, are very heavy, that is to say, from the point of view of the present. There is an exception in the case of Italy where the depre-

ciation of the lira is again very marked. The Paris cheque is 11 centimes above last week's level, while the Swiss quotation registers a drop of nearly 60 centimes.

As will have been seen from the daily cables to The Christian Science Monitor there has been very little if any business taking place on the London stock exchange, although markets for the most part have maintained a firm front. The possible introduction of the new war loan bill, before Parliament adjourns for the summer recess, has given rise to an increased amount of speculation as to the Government's intentions regarding the next war loan issue, but as yet, of course, there is no official announcement upon the subject

ALLIES' IDEA OF HERR MICHAELIS DECLARED WRONG

Gustave Herve Says He Is an "Economist of First Rank" and "Experienced Business Man"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The allied press, declares M. Herve in the *Victoire*, has quite a wrong idea of the new German Chancellor, Michaelis, whether it represents him simply as a Prussian bureaucrat, such as Bethmann-Hollweg, or as the creature of Hitler. He is no negligible quantity but an economist of the first rank, not a merely theoretic economist either, of whom there are so many, but an experienced business man, a practical man, the man, in fact, whom the Government sent to Rumania some time before the rupture between the two countries, to negotiate for the purchase by Germany of the Rumanian harvest. He is not at all the cut of the country gentlemen Pan-Germans; as Minister for Food Supply, in fact, he crossed their path to some extent, for he was bold enough to requisition the stores of the great territorial magnates and to force them to give up their corn to feed the population in the towns. The chiefs of the Pan-Germanist Party are recruited from among the great families who own all of the land in Prussia, especially in the provinces along the Russian frontier. All these great proprietors are growers of corn and beet-root and raisers on a large scale of stock. They represent an agrarian and protectionist aristocracy having the militaristic feelings of their feudal ancestors, and are given to judge the strength of a country by the numbers of square kilometers it contains. They represent the cream of the Prussian aristocracy and militarist party.

Michaelis, M. Herve declares, has nothing at all in common with those people. There is, however, in Germany another aristocracy, far more modern in feeling, whose interests often run counter to those of the landed aristocracy. This is the new industrial and financial feudalism which has developed during the last 50 years, the feudalism composed of the lords of the mine, of the iron works, the textile trades, the companies of navigation, and the banks. Such people spring from the middle classes, including those of Jewish origin. More modern in their ideas than the caste of the great landed proprietors they were well on the way to the peaceful conquest of the world. This conquest was being carried out, to some extent, with French capital which the great banking establishments freely lent to them. Everybody knows, M. Herve says, the curious policy followed by the French banks and authorized by the Government, which consisted in taking the millions comprising the savings of the nation and lending them to foreigners.

The great French banks profited heavily, but they lent French industry and commerce starting for want of capital. A portion of the French millions was lent to the great German banks who supplied therewith the needs of German industry and commerce which, in its turn, did not find it difficult to overwhelm French commerce and industry. Now this industrial and financial feudalism, seeing more clearly than the military aristocracy of the country gentlemen, knows quite well, above all since the intervention of America, that the game is lost for Germany, so far as military and diplomatic matters are concerned. It knows that if the war goes on, it means economic ruin for Germany and the loss of markets in which England and America are already beginning to take her place. This financial and industrial feudalism wants peace, and peace as soon as possible, so that it may, as it thinks, be able again to establish relationships with the great French banking houses. One of these days France will be offered a rectification of her frontiers in the hope of detaching her from her allies, or at any rate of causing heart searches which may be exploited by pacifists clamoring for a peace with neither conquerors nor conquered.

The man responsible for this policy is Helfferich, the Imperial Minister of Finance, Vice-Chancellor and former director of the Deutsche Bank, the most powerful of all the banking houses in Germany, and, asserts M. Herve, his right hand, his alter ego. It is no other than Michaelis. "It will be seen," continues M. Herve, "that Michaelis represents a German peace maneuver, carried out by the medium of the financiers. It is," he goes on, "because he, M. Herve, feels this German peace maneuver coming that he is warning the sincere, but far from clear-sighted pacifists in the Socialist Party of the *Confédération Générale de Travail*. It was because he felt it coming, that he was so much struck by the appearance in Paris, not so long ago, of a newspaper, beautifully got up, which began quietly to disseminate a suspicious kind of peace propaganda in Republican circles, and that was why he had taken upon himself to ask M. Joseph Caillaux if he were not really the secret chief of this somewhat obscure enterprise."

WOMEN AND IRISH CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CORK, Ireland—The following letter which has been published over the signature of Miss E. E. Somerville, President of the Munster Women's Franchise League, refers to the exclusion of women from the Irish Convention: "Irish suffragists hold a blameless record. 'Whatever brawls disturb the street,' we have said, 'let us have peace at home.' And we have had it. We own as many shades of opinion, religious and political, as distracted Ireland holds, but we have kept the peace among ourselves. We are no less desirous of enfranchisement

than English suffragists, but we have broken no windows. Is this the reason that the Government has denied us a voice in the Irish Convention? They have wooed the Sinn Feiners in vain; Mr. O'Brien has been proof against all cajolery. Surely from among these Rejected Addresses a second-hand invitation might have been passed on to a woman of Ireland. It is a lesson against constitutional methods that, I trust, may not be learnt. Not thus do Sinn Feiners treat the women who support them."

BY OTHER EDITORS

All Patriots Should Talk
CHICAGO EVENING POST—In the East they are talking about organizing the citizens to suppress sedition. Curstone orators who denounce the Government and insult the flag are quickening the anger of loyal Americans. Newspapers that carry on an insidious propaganda for the enemy are inviting reprisals. Unquestionably, there is much that is being said and written that is not merely unpatriotic, but treasonable, and those responsible for such utterances should be dealt with. And yet a word of warning is justified. It is dangerous to leave the handling of this problem to the mob or to organizations without lawful authority. Federal and State authorities should prepare themselves to act with promptitude in order to avert the peril of irresponsible vengeance. Let us suppress sedition, but let us suppress it by the firm and fearless enforcement of law. Furthermore, the better way to meet much of the disloyal propaganda now abroad is by a campaign of constructive and informing patriotism. Sedition is well organized; it has its agents everywhere; it is subtle in its methods of operation. The country should be covered from coast to coast by men with the arguments to combat it. Those who cannot take the platform to present their country's case should constitute themselves propagandists of intelligent patriotism by conversation. To do this you must know the case for our Allies as well as for ourselves; you must be able to prove that France is not utterly exhausted, that Great Britain is not lying down on her job, that the present peace propaganda emanates from enemy sources and that America is fighting for her own homes and free institutions as truly as for the broader issue of world democracy.

No Sugar Speculation
BUFFALO EXPRESS—Following the assumption of control of sugar by the Federal Food Administration comes the report that a sugar exchange may be opened in Cuba, presumably in Havana, where speculation may be carried on as heretofore in sugar futures. Some of the leaders in the trade in New York declare that it is unbelievable that American traders would operate on a Cuban exchange with the knowledge that the United States Government took control of sugar with the express purpose of managing directly or indirectly the world's supply. They also believe that the Cuban Government would not permit the opening of an exchange where operations would oppose the aims of the Food Administration. "It may well be doubted if the Cuban Government would authorize an exchange, especially as Cuba is in the war on the side of the Allies. Such authorization could be regarded as an unfriendly act toward our Government and severe pressure could and would be brought to bear on Cuba. As for Americans who would trade on such an exchange, a way would be found to deal with them, which they would not be apt to forget. All the leaders in the sugar trade are strongly supporting the Government in this matter, anxious to cooperate in every way they can to make the sugar administration a success."

That Silver Deluge
DETROIT FREE PRESS—Silver bullion having now reached the quotation it was holding in 1892, the year before the repeal of the Sherman Purchasing Act, there may be an opportunity to test the truth of a belief that was prevalent in some quarters in those days. A good many people seriously thought then that there were veritable mountains of silver ore out West and that unless something was done at once by the Government the world would be flooded with the white metal and silver would be a drug on the market. The average price of silver in 1892 was 87 cents an ounce, a trifle lower than the prices now quoted in New York. If there were inexhaustible ore bodies waiting for shipment then they will be in evidence now, since the improvements in mineral saving processes will fully offset the rise in other costs of production and leave as much margin for profit now as in the '90s. But it is safe to say that silver will not replace tin as material for domestic utensils. The largest American production of silver in any year prior to the repeal of the Sherman act was only 65,500,000 ounces, this record being reached in 1892, when the fears of a silver flood were rampant, and for the last three years the output of the United States has been more than 72,000,000 ounces annually. The silver deluge was only a campaign argument.

ITALIAN PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—An award of 4000 lire is offered by the Istituto di Studi Superiori di Florence from funds left by Signor Cantoni in memory of his brother Alberto Cantoni, the writer, to a young student able to furnish proof of special aptitude in philosophical studies. It is also proposed to make a grant of 4000 lire from the same fund to a young student able to prove special aptitude in the English language and literature and disposed to undertake a specified work in the field of English philosophy.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Ralph Ruzicka, a leading artist among black and white engravers, having illustrated a book about Newark, N. J., for the Carter Book Club, his illustrations of Newark scenes were made the nucleus of an exhibit of black and white engravings, which was held recently in the art museum of the Newark Public Library. W. W. Ivins, curator of prints at the Metropolitan Museum, lent engravings from the collection there, and also at the request of John Cotton Dana, the librarian, wrote a short history of the art of wood engraving, for distribution at the exhibit. A small traveling exhibit of Mr. Ruzicka's work has been arranged from the examples used at Newark, which may be borrowed upon application to Mr. Dana at the museum.

Libraries that have done careful planning in the matter of circulating literature on food production and conservation, have been met with a difficulty in the dearth of suitable books on the subject in other languages than English, for distribution among the non-English-speaking population. As there are in many states large numbers of gardeners who read only their own European language, several state library commissions have made available to others the information they have been able to gain, among them the New Jersey Commission, which recommends the "Guide to the United States for the Italian Immigrant," issued by the Immigrant Publication Society of New York, for its chapter on farming. Where it is not possible to circulate the book freely, a reprint of this chapter might be made with proper permission and this distributed in leaflet form. The same society sends out Polish and Jewish guides in both Yiddish and English versions, and these contain similar chapters. The Jewish Farmer, published in Yiddish at 174 Second Avenue, New York, is spoken of by the New Jersey Library Bulletin as being exceedingly practical and up-to-date. The Hospodar (Farmer) published in Bohemian at Omaha, Neb., is devoted to farming. Andler and Henri Moysset, have been making researches into German institutions in order to discover the origin of what is known as German militarism. They have observed that all the wars declared and carried out by Prussia have been a source of profit to the State. The results thus obtained by the soldiers have given rise to habits and convictions which, permeating the mass of the people, have produced a state of thought favorable to the military caste and its enterprises.

ITALIAN
Bruttini, A.—Dizionario di agricoltura.
Ottavio, G. E.—Segreti di Don Rebo.
Cassio, Ottavio and Strucchi—Viticoltura.
Pucci, A.—Come coltivare Porto e il Grapino.
Tamaro, D. D.—Trattato completo di agricoltura.
BOHEMIAN
Bauer, F.—Nauka o pestovani rostlin Hospodarskych (Science of agriculture).
Fulin, M.—Domaci Zahradka. (Home garden).
Polish
Bardzski, B.—Cztery nauki gospodarki dla wloscian (four lectures for farmers).
Fron, J.—Ogrod warzywny (truck farm).
Schonfeld, S.—Ogrod wiejski (country garden).
RUSSIAN
The books in page 28 of the A. L. A. Selected List of Russian books, compiled by J. Maud Campbell.

With the aid of proper books the city dweller may learn much about trees, and in hope of assisting him, and stimulating interest generally in the native trees of the United States, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh publishes a list of books, calling attention to the rich collection of forestry literature possessed by the library. The list is intended for wide use and includes not only the works on systematic forestry, but also popular manuals on the identification of trees and shrubs, a few works on the properties and uses of wood, and on the planting, care, and preservation of shade trees, especially under city conditions. The list is classified, and besides groups under special heads, has a division of forestry in general and a bibliography.

What is the difference between the reference room and the technical room in the public library? Is the question that raised its head at Portland, Ore. not long ago, demanding an explicit answer. This is the answer the library gave:

What the reference department contains:
Reference collection, Wilson library, Periodicals files, Local newspaper files, Art collection, Oregon collection, Maps and atlases, Public document collection, Audubon books, Curtis Indian pictures, Indexes to periodicals and papers.
What the technical room contains:
Engineering books, Patent Office publications, Files of periodicals and transactions, Trade catalogs, "Made in Oregon" collection of trade catalogs, Indexes to periodicals.
What the reference department does:
Searches for material wanted, Makes lists on subjects wanted, Keeps you up-to-date on subjects wanted.

Simmons College Library School announces a change in its curriculum. Heretofore the students have had rigid academic requirements, with only one elective and no options; but in the new plan, there will be one elective in each of the last three years; and in the sophomore year it will be possible to elect chemistry, and in the junior year biology. Heretofore special development has been possible only in language, and though this branch of preparation will be fully continued, it is felt that a chance to diversify the academic preparation of the library group will be a cultural advantage, and will open to the graduates a wider range of positions. A new course on the history, economic conditions, and literature of South

America will be particularly valuable to the many students who elect Spanish.

Yokohama is to have a new public library building, the gift of Mr. Yamashita, who has announced his willingness to give \$50,000 for this purpose. The building will be erected on grounds belonging to the imperial household.

M. DUBOSCQ DEFINES GERMAN MILITARISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Since the beginning of the war, declares M. André Duboscq in an article in the *Rappel*, the nations of the Entente have had as their aim and object the destruction of German militarism, which instinctively, and without knowing precisely what the words meant, they have held to be one of the causes of the struggle. The definition of it given by the Germans and their allies is an armed nation. This definition tends to obscure the issue and would permit of its application by the Germans to the situation of the countries against which they are fighting and especially to England, to whom they might say "That same English Government which made so much fuss about its program for the annihilation of Prussian militarism is well on the way to set up an English militarism to save its own power." Instead of weighing and analyzing the German definition as they should have done, the Entente, a little taken aback, but feeling how untrue and misleading that definition was, gave up talking about Prussian militarism and adopted the phrase "German militarism." But this did not really help matters. The Allies soon found another declaration to oppose to that of the Germans.

Militarism, they declared, was the preponderance of military over civil power. This came nearer the fact, but it only showed the effect and not the cause. If, says M. Duboscq, the exact meaning of the expression German militarism could be grasped, the Allies would be spared many illusions and many disappointments. Certain Frenchmen, at once historians and philosophers, among whom are numbered MM. Charles Andler and Henri Moysset, have been making researches into German institutions in order to discover the origin of what is known as German militarism. They have observed that all the wars declared and carried out by Prussia have been a source of profit to the State. The results thus obtained by the soldiers have given rise to habits and convictions which, permeating the mass of the people, have produced a state of thought favorable to the military caste and its enterprises.

German militarism, declares M. Duboscq, is nothing less than this state of thought. Militarism, he says, is the product of a caste and its object is conquest. Have the Allies not the right, he asks, to say that they would be spared many illusions if they knew just what was implied by German militarism? If it is indeed, what he believes it to be, can they, asks M. Duboscq, seriously count on a revolution in Germany or on its democratization while that condition of thought still prevails? The habit of subordination, an unlimited confidence in the army, and the conviction that the military caste will appear on the day of the complete defeat of the German troops? M. Duboscq quotes M. l'abbé Wetterlé as one who knows the Germans well, and who wrote lately in the *Matin*, that, until the German armies had been completely defeated any attempt at the democratization of Germany would only be a farce, calculated above all to cause amusement to those who know the constitution of the Empire and its workings. Prussia, once beaten, anything was possible, for the statesman M. Wetterlé declared, were only attached to the Empire on account of the benefit they had received in the past and hoped to receive in the future.

In the preparation for, as well as in the declaration of war, the people were solidly behind the Government. The Pan-Germanist journalist, encouraged by their hundreds of thousands of readers, have not ceased in their demand for war these 10 years past; they were bellicose before the Emperor William II had developed German Imperialism in Germany but, says M. Duboscq, what a small minority of his subjects have failed to applaud him! This militarism, this condition of thought which exists in the mass of the people, this conviction that war, led by the powerful and honored military caste, is a source of profit to the State and therefore should be waged, is not this the condemnation of the whole German people? Only one thing will dissipate it, a gigantic disappointment—defeat.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In view of the very serious shortage of houses in Great Britain, a circular has been addressed by the secretary of the local government board to town councils, councils of metropolitan boroughs, and district councils, asking for precise details of the housing requirements in their localities. The circular states that the president of the local government board and his predecessors have had under consideration the question of the provision of houses for the working classes at the conclusion of the war, and says that Mr. Hayes Fisher recognizes that for some time after the end of the war many of the difficulties which have brought the building of such houses almost to a standstill will continue to prevail. Also that throughout the period of the war there will be an increasing arrear of building of this class of house to be subsequently overtaken. The question of the provision of these houses is recognized to be one of the most pressing of post-war problems.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

EDUCATIONAL

Achieve Your Aim

To become a successful Accountant, Bookkeeper, Stenographer, Secretary or Commercial Teacher—you should prepare NOW at the

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Where a large staff of experienced instructors—and every facility for your convenience and comfort—assure rapid progress along these five lines:

General Commercial
Mechanical Teaching
Stenographic
Secretarial
Civil Service

Write, phone or call for full information
No agents, canvassers or solicitors employed

582 Year Begins Tuesday, Sept. 4th
Evening Session Begins Oct. 1

BOSTON

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN
12-room house; 2 baths; garage and 35,000 ft. of land; rooms large and sunny; quiet neighborhood; 5 minutes from steam and electric; \$900 per year. Apply to F. L. H., Room 801, 10 High St., Boston, Mass.

For Lease—Modern House
Hard floors, 8 rooms, bath; stable connected. 2 box stalls; chicken house; large garden plot. Large and small fruits, half acre high land; long term; \$50 monthly. See S. SMITH, 91 Maple St., West Roxbury.

REAL ESTATE

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
Secure well-built, 10-room house; restricted neighborhood; always occupied by owner; screens, awnings and storm windows, 65 Magnolia St., one over broker or W. A. MULLIGAN, Tel. Back Bay 2485-B, HOLBROOK.

FOR SALE—Very pleasant eight-acre farm, 25 miles from Boston; in village but not on car line; 7-room house, barn, poultry house, etc.; fruit; cheap for cash as owner desires to leave town immediately. Address Box 14, Pembroke, Mass.

STUDIOS TO LET

LARGE MUSIC STUDIO, 6 Newbury St.—To sub-tenant. ELIZABETH SLEIGHT, 109 Inquire of JANITOR, 6 Newbury St., or telephone office, Hotel Hemmway, B. E. 3180.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY, 171 St. Botolph St.—Centrally located, large, airy, outside rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; 2 summer rate.

REAL HALL, 20 Charlesgate West—A few desirable rooms. Telephone Back Bay 7000 for detailed information.

BROOKLINE—Large, nicely furnished, room, bath, and kitchen; modern conveniences; hot water; 2007-B, or add. 16 Davis Ave., Suite 2.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 108—Light, newly furnished; all modern improvements; tourists or permanent. Tel. Back Bay 2485-B, HOLBROOK.

HENNINGWAY ST., 38, Suite 87—2 attractive outside rooms, elevator, telephone, piano and all conveniences in priv. suite; bath, if desired. Tel. Back Bay 2485-B, HOLBROOK.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Private family; one or two attractive rooms; central location; permanent or tourists; references.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 218, Suite 3—Nicely furnished; hot water, electric light; central for tourists. Tel. B. E. 3357-W.

SEA OR HARBOR VIEW, WINTHROP
PERSONS desiring quiet, electric light, bathing, piazza; near cars, station, 10 Harbor View Ave., Tel. 616-M Wintthrop.

WINTERVIEW ST., 288, Suite 4—Two desirable large front rooms; refined home; quiet, clean and cozy; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG COUPLE desires two furnished rooms with kitchen facilities in Back Bay; not over \$20. Address N. 12, Monitor Office, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

IDEAL ACCOMMODATIONS at "THE OLD MARSHALL PLACE," Kingston, N. H.; write for particulars.

OLD COINS
WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue and prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

Plans for which immediate preparation should be made. Realizing that private enterprise, which was responsible for approximately 95 per cent of the house building prior to the war, will be quite unable to grapple successfully and speedily with this arrear, Mr. Fisher has come to the conclusion that for the years immediately following the war it will be necessary to rely far more than in the past upon local authorities to provide the houses required, with their land, water and drainage accompaniments.

Having brought the matter before the War Cabinet, Mr. Fisher is now authorized to say that the Government recognizes that it will be necessary to afford substantial financial assistance from public funds to those local authorities who are prepared to carry through, without delay, at the conclusion of the war, a program of housing for the working classes which is approved by the local government board. It is not possible at this stage, it is stated, to indicate either the form which this assistance will take or the extent of it, but it may be taken that it will only be available for a limited period. If, therefore, the local authority are of opinion that there is a housing need in their area and desire to share in the financial assistance referred to, they are asked to fill up a form giving particulars and return it to the board not later than Oct. 15 next.

Local authorities who consider that there is no housing need in their area are also asked to fill up and return the form by that date.

Although Mr. Fisher has addressed himself at the outset to the local authorities, he is fully conscious that the complete solution of the housing problem is not likely to be accomplished except with the cooperation of private enterprise, including public utility societies, and that in order to secure the full advantage of their help it may be advisable for the State to offer them assistance in one or other of the directions which are now under the consideration of a conference sitting at the local government board.

MISCELLANEOUS

ENGINEERING

FRANK D. CHASE
ENGINEER

Peoples Gas Building
CHICAGO

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Location, Design,
Construction

BOOK MARKERS

A Practical Book Marker

EASY TO USE

Marks the exact page for each reference and will not tear the book. Numbered from 1 to 100. Made of celluloid in two sizes.

Simple Free Price \$1.00 per book or \$1.50 for two books.

E. F. BOOK-MARKER
301 Corbett Building
PORTLAND, ORE.

Purchase from book stores or order from us direct, by mail.

THE "PERFECT" BOOK MARKER

Is transparent, practically indestructible, and cannot harm your book.

One size for all books. Set of 50 by mail, \$1.50.

Try them, money back if not satisfied.

THE PERFECT MARKER
F. O. Box 136, Yonkers, N. Y.

MUSIC

OUT OF THE DEPTHS
A Sacred Song is Biblical Text

by Alfred Wooller.

List price 60c. Published in two keys. A song of strong individuality and attractiveness and well within the ability of the average singer. This orchard age paid, for 32 cents. In ordering please mention what voice.

CLAYTON CO., Publishers
64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

JEWELERS

STERLING SILVER
at Popular Prices

Hundreds of useful articles and attractive novelties. Illustrated catalog on request.

G. H. FRENCH & CO.
Manufacturing Silversmiths
NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Gold Shell Watch Chains and Jewelry

VEST CHAINS, WALDMAN'S, DIKENS, etc.

Illustrated catalog on request.

W. & S. BLACKINGTON CO.
North Attleboro, Massachusetts

REAL ESTATE

PECAN ORCHARD

The paper shell pecan industry is on a stable basis. The demand for these nuts is growing and prices show a tendency to increase. We have for sale 20 acres of developed paper shell pecan trees, 5 1/2 years old, choicest variety. This orchard has had the best of care, is located in recognized paper shell pecan district and is due to bear heavily in 1918. Will sell whole tract or divide in five or ten acres at the very reasonable price of \$400 per acre. Satisfactory arrangements can be made with us for cultivating orchards and harvesting nuts if desired. GEO. F. TOWN, CO., 121-110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

FOR SALE
320-acre Oak and Stock Farm, 20 miles south, lays level and gently rolling, some rich bottom land; located in Mercer County, Illinois; price \$20,000.00. This land is QUART, 415 Bellvue Bldg., Moline, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

MOUNTAIN HOME
\$1000 buys a furnished house of 7 rooms; 3 acres; good water and fruit; good cultivation. TRUE W. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Raymond, N. H.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

100-ACRE MAINE FARM, 9 miles from Portland; one-half in tillage; orchard and small fruits; 50 head of cattle; good water supply; sets of buildings provided; help with the close estate. W. G. JEFFERSON, 346 Cumberland Ave., Portland, Maine.

FIELD GLASSES

BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE
Telescopes, Field Glasses, Binoculars, Microscopes, Sextants, etc.
E. B. ESSAO, 26 John St., New York City

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Assistant in capacity rapidly expanding manufacturing corporation; starting as ledger clerk, confidential position awaits the right man; give age, experience salary desired and refs. Add. J. 4, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Office boy, by manufacturing company; conditions harmonious; and unusual opportunity for advancement; give age, education and refs. Add. P. 10, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

THE IDEAL WAIST COMPANY offers the opportunity to the better class of workers to obtain excellent positions; we have a beautiful plant, large, modern, airy, and bright; want stitchers on silk waists and dresses; we are willing to teach you while earning; it means steady work and good wages the year around. 114 Bedford St., Boston.

French Nursery Governors

Reduced, educated Protestant, competent to care for two girls aged 5 and 2 1/2 years; highest personal references required. New York City in winter. Address by letter.

MRS. W. HUNT HARRIS, Mt. Kisco, New York.

WANTED

Two girls, one for general household, other nurse girl for infant and three-year-old boy; Montclair, N. J. Call at Room 2012, 61 Broadway, N. Y. Phone General 7283.

WANTED—Protestant general maid for three weeks, apartment, two in family; 20 hours nights if preferred. MRS. BROCK, 1470 Beacon St., Brookline, Tel. Brook. 5650.

HELP WANTED

STENOGRAPHERS; bookkeepers; biller, typist; other desirable positions. Florence Bloch Agency, 45 West 42nd St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION, home or traveling, educated, refined middle aged woman, with person pleasing, references exchanged; 20 any place. MRS. LACRA ROSS, Mt. Sterling, Illinois.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, capable typist; 10 yrs. exp., ambitious, capable; best refs. Add. D. 15, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, 17 corsets, hosiery, underwear, kimono, gloves; mail orders.

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, TRI-CITIES, EVANSTON, CHICAGO, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONFECTIONERY

Mail 60c in stamps or silver and we will mail a

Bell's Summer Candies

A delicious assortment of Sweetmeats which will not become sticky or be affected by the warm weather. Just send 60c with your ad and we'll do the rest.

BELL'S

1817-19 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WORCESTER

FINANCIAL



WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

6 Franklin Street
Corner Main Street

FLORISTS

FRESH FLOWERS
of Finest Quality
RANDALL'S FLOWER SHOP
25 Pearl Street
Tel. Park 94

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY AND
DRAPERY
J. W. CLIFFORD
200 Main Street (Day Building)
Telephone Park 524 Worcester, Mass.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

RUBBER GOODS

Ailing Rubber Company
SPORTING GOODS AND AUTOMOBILE
TIRES AND SUPPLIES
250 State Street, SCHENECTADY

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"HOUGHTON"
485 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
CLOTHING-FURNISHINGS
Every Transaction Bears
the Stamp of Honor.

DEPARTMENT STORES

H. S. BARNEY CO.
SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORE
"Where Everybody Shops"
Largest Stocks—Fair Prices

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
Coal and Wood, Phone 2533.
Power Town Office—2 Lorraine Block

UMBRELLAS

SCHNEIDER'S 5 Station
13 W. Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y.
DEFENSITIVE UMBRELLA SHOP
Parasols & Canes—Repairing & Replacing

SHOES

LINDSAY BROS.
21 E. Main St.
Ladies' Dress shoes and slippers in sizes
1 to 8 and in widths AAA to EEE.
Show for the Entire Family
Mailed to Any Address

ROOFING

A. B. FETTING
109 Mullett
Street
General Roofing and Hot-Air Heating
Metal Ceilings, Corucules, Skylights, etc.

HARDWARE

JAMES F. GANNON
Hardware—Paints—Glass
210 Mullett St., between Albany and State Sts.

WALL PAPER, PAINTS

WAIT & ZELLER
Wall Paper and Paints, Paper Hanging
and Painting, 1032 State St.

CLEANING AND DYEING

RINDELFEISCH
CLEANER AND DYER
318 Jay St., Schenectady. Phone connection.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

WE will be glad to order, and deliver if
not in stock, any book published, UNION
BOOK CO., Inc., 257 State St.

BOARD AND ROOMS

THE ALEXANDRA, 1 State St. Tel. 2800.
Light, airy rooms, single or en suite; meals
if desired. New management.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Peck's Clean Coal
Best Mined
FRED R. PECK COAL CO.
Office under Bank Clock, Phone Warren 457.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Chappell-Dyer Co., Inc.
DRY GOODS
and everything that sells well with them
Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Millinery

YONKERS, N. Y.

TABLE SUPPLIES

FOR CHOICE SPICES, BUTTER,
CHEESE, EGGS
GO TO
PETER JAMES KRUG
4 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Selling Agency James Van Dyk Co.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LICHENBERG
2523 Jamaica Ave., Corner Be Ford Ave.
Tel. R. H. 2500. Dry goods and furni-
shings. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or
money refunded. Hosiery, underwear, cor-
sets and curtains our specialties.

REAL ESTATE

E. V. BRAND & SON
Real Estate, Insurance, Coal and Wood
6044 Jamaica Ave., near Greenwood Ave.
(111th St.) Phone 2590 Rich. Hill
Res. Phone Hollis 6453

MARKETS

HENRY BAHRENBURG
Rich Hill 4330-4331
5119 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CLEANING AND DYEING

WEST END
CLEANSING AND
PRESSING CO.,

5005 Delmar Avenue, St. Louis

Forest 2830 Delmar 2433

LAUNDRIES

Forest 313 Delmar, 4512

GOERGER-MATSON

LAUNDREPS
4436
OLIVE

JEWELERS

PAUL E. DUCOMMUN
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
Fine watch repairing a specialty.
2731 Chouteau Avenue ST. LOUIS

TABLE SUPPLIES

NATURAL FOODS

"Vitamine" Edited Wheat Flour;
bottled; Natural Brown Rice (unpolished);
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A complete line of Entire Wheat Flour and
White Flour Bakery Goods.
"VITAMINE" FOOD PRODUCTS CO.,
4921 Delmar Avenue Forest 5308

Ben. H. Bothmann's Market

3414 California Avenue
Orders called for and delivered. Both phones

ELGIN CREAMERY

4243 MANCHESTER
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Evaporated Fruits,
High Grade Margarine—Canned Goods, Etc.
Grand 2904—Daily Deliveries—Del. 2977.
Cab. 672, 673, 643.

DE BALIVIERE MARKET

American Lady Brand 6653 DELMAR BLVD.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

WHEN IN ST. LOUIS, MO.,
VISIT
VONEY'S CATERING AND
LUNCH ROOM
311-313 LOCUST STREET

GROCERIES

O. A. CREMER
Staple and Fancy Groceries
3445 Park Avenue Both phones

BUILDING AND REPAIRING

Woitchek & Linnemeyer
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Kin. Phone Vio, 2368-R.
E. G. WOITCHEK, A. C. LINNEMEYER,
3451 Sidney St. 4042A Botanical Ave.
ST. LOUIS

HEATING

FRANK CARTER
Steam & Hot Water Heating
All kinds of repair work
2228 California Ave., St. Louis. Both phones

MOVING AND STORAGE

A. C. BLUM
Moving and Storage Co., Bonded Warehouse
Express and general hauling.
3140 Park Avenue Both phones.

PIANO TUNING

I. BLEATH, Piano Tuner and Repairer.
Office and Residence, 5555 Park Ave.
Phone Cab. 2610

CHILDREN'S BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Refined Protestant home to receive
as paying guest refined girl of school age; give
particulars and religion; answer pro ply. Ad-
dress E. 12 Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER WANTED—Excellent opportunity
for all-around man to extra good wages.
H. E. BUETTNER, 1500 Natl. Bank Building.

NEW YORK CITY

PHOTOGRAPHY

Artistic Photographs (8 x 10)
Public Libraries, New York and Boston;
Brooklyn Bridge at sundown, Washington Arch,
New York on a snowy night; Art Museum, Bos-
ton, on a misty day, and many others. \$1.00
each postpaid.

HARMONY GIFT SHOP, Inc.

58 West 40th Street
Opposite Bryant Park, NEW YORK

CLEANING AND DYEING

LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS
348 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 5370
301 Madison Avenue
Telephone Plaza 6409
You Can Rely on Lewandos

LAUNDRIES

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
150 West 65th Street
We please the critical. Mending free.
Phone Columbia 4962

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

No Old English
Fragrant Food, Fragrant Sur-
roundings, Fragrant Memories.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner.
23 W. 43d St., next Astoria Hall

CENTRAL CAFETERIA

HOME BAKING AND COOKING
2 WARREN STREET. Luncheon 11 to 2:30.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Room and board, beginning Oct.
1, in private home, by art student of the League.
MARIAN PERIS, 1603 Western ave., Topeka,
Kan.

ROOMS TO LET

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418 Cor. 102nd.
Appt. 75—High class outside rooms, near bath;
all conveniences, night service.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TWO ROOMS, steam heat, hot water supply;
Inquire after 7 p. m. WILSON, 237 State St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

JAMES G. SHEVILL
Real Estate—Insurance
267 Kingston Ave. Tel. 1516 Bedford

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL CAFETERIA
Home Baking and Cooking
Genesee and Franklin Streets
327 Washington St., Buffalo, New York

DAVENPORT, IA.

LAUNDRIES

The Laundry of Quality
IOWA
STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
108-110 E. Third St.
DAVENPORT, IOWA
PHONE 55

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Announcing Our Appointment as
Tri-city Representatives
Pianos STEINWAY Players
SCHMIDT MUSIC CO.
RELIABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS

Sheet Music Orders Promptly Executed

FLORISTS

FORBER & BIRD
Florists

QUALITY PLUS SERVICE

Mail and telegraph orders
receive prompt attention.
313 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa

GROCERIES

CARL A. KAISEN'S
"Home of
Quality Groceries"
306 Harrison St., DAVENPORT, IA.
Phones 2075-2079

ROCK ISLAND

CLOTHIERS

M&K
invite an inspection of the
many beautiful new fall
styles in ladies' serge and
silk dresses.

GROCERIES

S. M. BUTT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
1444 Seventh Ave., Phone R. 1. 1328

MOLINE, ILL.

GROCERIES

PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAVILION CO., 815 Davis St.

FINANCIAL

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vault

MILLINERY

BENT, CROWN,
CONCORD PIANOS
PLAYER PIANOS
Benson Piano Co.
1505 Fifth Ave., MOLINE, ILL.

SHOES

THE SQUARE DEAL SHOE CO.
UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR
426 Fifteenth Street, MOLINE, ILL.

TABLE SUPPLIES

GOLDEN SQUARE FARM
Bees, G. Best, Owner
Tel. E. Moline 980-3 Barstow, Ill.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

CLOTHIERS

E. & W. CLOTHING
HOUSE
One Price "Daylight" Store
Outfitters for All Mankind
Shoes for Ladies and Children

PEORIA, ILL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE B. & M.
Corner Adams and Fulton Streets
The most complete apparel store in Central
Illinois. Every member of the family
can be outfitted here, with clothing of the
best style and quality, and at very moder-
ate cost.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CLARKE & CO.
The Store of Satisfaction
182-184 So. Adams Street

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

BERT C. POWERS
CAMERA SHOP
Expert Developing and Printing
Mail Orders Solicited
523 Main Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc.
Furniture, Rugs and Carpets
Of Quality
812 SO. JEFFERSON STREET

GROCERIES

P. C. BARTLETT COMPANY
First-Class Groceries
Phones Main 413 and 3753, 529 Main Street

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE PURE FOOD RESTAURANTS
Down town—Anheuser's, 333 S. Adams St.
Uptown—Neil's, 107 S. Jefferson Ave.

TAILORS

JAMES HUXTABLE
Tailor and Draper
101 S. Madison Avenue

EVANSVILLE, IND.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of un-
usual merit by H. MORRIS WILLIAMS—
22 awards—206 Main st.

AUBURN, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORES

FOSTER, ROSS & CO.
Auburn's Leading Department Store
Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy.

EVANSTON, ILL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE EVANSTON CORSET SHOP
Phone 5483. 1609 Chicago Avenue
An exclusive shop for the ladies of
Evanston and North Shore.
Corsets, Brassieres, Accessories, Blouses,
Negligees, Silk Hosiery, French, Italian,
Jersey and Tailored Lingerie. Blouses and
Petticoats to order. Please examine our
stock of beautiful waists at 610 Davis St.

DRY CLEANERS

THE SIX-ONE-NINE
DRY CLEANERS
One of our customers calls us "The Dry
Cleaning Savings Bank" and we are. Phone
6-1-9. 5 delivery cars, 1619 Sherman ave.
Quick, Splendid, Spotless.

RUG CLEANING

Evanston Carpet Cleaning Co.
Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental
and Domestic Rugs. Reasonable prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
L. H. KOSGHARIAN, Mgr.
920 Church Street. Phone 277.

LAUNDRIES

Nelson Brothers
Laundry
Telephone Evanston 422 and 112

CONFECTIONERY

CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE
CREAM AND SODA
Everybody goes to
THEOBOLD, 600 and 611 Davis St.

TABLE SUPPLIES

SEIDEL'S
The home of Good Baking, Cash-and-Carry
System will save you money. Investigate.
910 Chicago Ave. Phone 1200.

MARKETS

A. C. GALITZ
Meat Market—Your Account Solicited.
1001 Davis Street

GROCERS

RHODIN BROTHERS—Groceries, fruits
and vegetables, 513-515 Main st. Tel. 469.
817 Noyes st. Tel. 1221.
G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer whose
prices, quality and services are right. 601
Temple st.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAVILION CO., 815 Davis St.

FINANCIAL

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vault

MILLINERY

BENT, CROWN,
CONCORD PIANOS
PLAYER PIANOS
Benson Piano Co.
1505 Fifth Ave., MOLINE, ILL.

SHOES

THE SQUARE DEAL SHOE CO.
UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR
426 Fifteenth Street, MOLINE, ILL.

TABLE SUPPLIES

GOLDEN SQUARE FARM
Bees, G. Best, Owner
Tel. E. Moline 980-3 Barstow, Ill.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

CLOTHIERS

E. & W. CLOTHING
HOUSE
One Price "Daylight" Store
Outfitters for All Mankind
Shoes for Ladies and Children

PEORIA, ILL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE B. & M.
Corner Adams and Fulton Streets
The most complete apparel store in Central
Illinois. Every member of the family
can be outfitted here, with clothing of the
best style and quality, and at very moder-
ate cost.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CLARKE & CO.
The Store of Satisfaction
182-184 So. Adams Street

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

BERT C. POWERS
CAMERA SHOP
Expert Developing and Printing
Mail Orders Solicited
523 Main Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc.
Furniture, Rugs and Carpets
Of Quality
812 SO. JEFFERSON STREET

GROCERIES

P. C. BARTLETT COMPANY
First-Class Groceries
Phones Main 413 and 3753, 529 Main Street

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE PURE FOOD RESTAURANTS
Down town—Anheuser's, 333 S. Adams St.
Uptown—Neil's, 107 S. Jefferson Ave.

TAILORS

JAMES HUXTABLE
Tailor and Draper
101 S. Madison Avenue

EVANSVILLE, IND.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of un-
usual merit by H. MORRIS WILLIAMS—
22 awards—206 Main st.

AUBURN, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORES

FOSTER, ROSS & CO.
Auburn's Leading Department Store
Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy.

CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

George B. Barwig Furniture House

Home of Good Furniture

3336-44 North Clark St.

Phone L. V. 1176

Estimates on Contract Work and Decorating Cheerfully Furnished.

SHOES

Adolph Weinstein

SHOES OF QUALITY

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WIDOW CARE

634 North Avenue CHICAGO

Mrs. Z. S. Corson

THE PORTIA SHOE SHOP

4th Floor North American Bldg.

State and Monroe CHICAGO

An exclusive woman's shop devoted to
the needs of women who desire
comfort as well as style. Extra
sizes for large women.

HARDWARE

THEODOR KRUEGER

HARDWARE CO.

Hardware, Tools

Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household
Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies
4543 Broadway ("Uptown") CHICAGO
729 Milwaukee Avenue. Phone Graeland 1376.
Phones Edgewater 1240, Monroe 313

PLUMBING

CHAS. C. DOSE

PLUMBING, GASFITTING AND SEWERAGE
STEAM HEATINGRepairing promptly attended to
Lincoln 1507. 1863 Larrabee Street, CHICAGO

LAUNDRIES

WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

2719-2723 FULLERTON AVE.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

GENERAL SKETCH OF
ITALIAN HISTORY

"Italy, Medieval and Modern." A history. By E. M. Jamison, C. M. Ady, K. F. Vernon & C. Sandford Terry. Oxford. The Clarendon Press. 6s. 6d. net.

Only those conversant with the intricacies of early Italian history can fully appreciate the difficulty of presenting to the reader a clear and comprehensive survey of the subject within a moderate compass. Upon different epochs of Italian history numerous monographs have been published, and among those by English authors, dealing with Italy before the year 1250, the most notable are "The Beginnings of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes" and Hodgkin's learned volumes upon "Italy and her Invaders." It is remarkable how few English authors have attempted to survey the subject during the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and those who have studied it during the Nineteenth Century touch only upon isolated periods of Italy's development. The period that has attracted most writers is that covered by the three centuries which followed the fall of Frederick II's schemes that had held out hope of a federated Italy. The nearest approach to a general survey of the period is Creighton's "History of the Papacy from the Great Schism to the Sack of Rome." The literature upon the subject has in fact reflected the disconnected nature of Italian history over so many centuries.

A general sketch, therefore, of Italian history, accessible to English readers, is an event which is to be hailed with gratitude, especially when executed by authors who have been successful in their effort to give a clear and connected view of the chief factors that have contributed to Italian unity, without crowding their canvas with a disturbing mass of detail. The subject is one which is worthy of fuller consideration than it has hitherto received; medieval Europe owes to Italy its absorption of the Roman civilization that survived the chaos arising from successive barbaric invasions. It is one which should have a peculiar attraction to those Englishmen who realize how much inspiration English literature at its proudest period owes to the Italian genius and how profoundly that genius has at various stages affected England's national development. What the intellectual world owes to the Italian Renaissance it is difficult to overrate.

In their study of Italian history as a whole the authors have justified their claim to have taken a broad view of their subject, and thus to have presented the story of Italy's struggle for self-expression in a manner clearly understandable. If they have devoted considerable space to the political and ecclesiastical side of the subject, their justification is to be found in the varied experiments in political organization which the Italian medieval states made, but the historical conditions which made possible Italy's achievements in various directions of human activity are given also, their due consideration.

It is impossible to read these pages without grasping a clear view of the Italian genius and of what it has given to the world. The study of the history of medieval Italy in detail becomes a weariness to the flesh owing to the never-ceasing feuds between the papal and imperial parties on the one hand and the constant disputes within and without of the various states composing the next two and three centuries; a period comprising 63 years of transition, the age of despots and republics, and the renaissance and invasion of Italy during the close of the fifteenth and first quarter of the sixteenth century. The third section is occupied with the external and internal politics and social and intellectual history of the country up to the time of the French Revolution, and the last section is devoted to the evolution of Italian unity.

A perusal of these pages will show clearly how difficult it was to retain what was worthy of preserving in Italy's numerous local diversities and at the same time to devise a political system which would preserve the country's independence against ambitious intrigues of foreigners and win for it the strength of unity. The story of the various Italian states is a crowning illustration of the dangers arising from the ascendancy of political corruption and the lack of self-discipline.

AMERICAN NOTES

The art of wood engraving in the United States now finds its most remunerative recognition by makers of the catalogues of mail order houses. There is one such catalog of 1600 pages, issued twice a year, that enlists 1400 persons in its making during a period of about 75 days. When shipment begins the catalogues go out at the rate of 15 tons a day, to 75 distribution warehouses from which they find their way to buyers.

Ianac F. Marcossion, in his "The Rebirth of Russia," tells of an interview with Kerensky in which the latter disclosed how-worship for Lloyd George and Lincoln.

Prof. Lindsey Rogers of the University of Virginia has done an ef-

cient service in propaganda for the masses by making his "America's Case Against Germany."

William Dana Orcutt has written "Burrows of Michigan and the Republican Party." Senator Burrows was a Republican leader in Michigan and an unusually successful stump speaker during his days of political leadership.

A three-volume collection of American plays, dating from colonial days, and edited by Montrose J. Moses, who has specialized in the beginnings of the American drama, will appear soon.

It is not necessary to visit a land to write with verisimilitude about it and its people, as those who have read Edward Lucas White's "El Supremo" will be interested to learn. He never was in Paraguay, but he knows what his life was like during the period he describes, for he has made meticulous study for 25 years of every phase of conditions in the republic of the south a century ago. French, German, Spanish and British records being mastered.

The first half of the title of Fitzwater Wray's "Kuklos" book, "Across France in War Time," published by E. P. Dutton & Co., is one that will never fail to appeal to any reader, but the second half seems an anticlimax, these days, when we are surfeited with war tales. But the author, happily, has known the differ-



Meaux: Old mills built on piles in the Marne

ence between France in war time and war time in France, and, as he says, there is a difference. His is a simple, unembroidered record of a cycle trip from St. Malo, through Chartres, to Vitre-le-François, and back to Clermont, through a country just roused by the invasion of 1914, when rather pleasurable excitement was the keynote of thought; amidst a countryfolk that showed either their heels or their bayonets at the sight of a foreigner a wheel, or, at other times, shocked the writer's pride by mistaking his Union Jack for the Swiss flag, or possibly the Russian. It is not a brilliant nor a dramatic collection of incidents, but it holds the attention because of its obvious verity. The book is published as a volume of The Wayfarer's Library and is illustrated by unpretentious sketches by the author.

The best poem read before the Poetry Society of New York City last winter and winning for its author a prize, was by Edwin Markham. As with so much of his best verse it dealt with economic injustice and social reform.

The forthcoming biographies of Edward Everett Hale and Robert Collier, the one by Prof. E. E. Hale of Union College, and the other by John Haynes Holmes, will interest the "Liberal" sects and their adherents.

Vice United States Consul Zabriskie, formerly stationed in the Danish West Indies, has written a book about them for the new owners of the isles.

The annual report or year book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace shows that the nine publications of its Division of Intercourse and education, and its division of international law, are steadily finding homes, especially in a chain of depositary libraries in the United States and foreign countries. For other of its more technical and scholarly publications it is finding purchasers. Of books awaiting publication there is Lujo Brentano's "The Attitude of the Socialists Toward Peace and War." He is professor of economics in the University of Munich. The officials of the trust announce that its division of economics and history is now concentrating much of its attention on preparation of an economic history of the present war.

The thirteenth (1917-18) edition of the Exporters Encyclopedia, published by the Exporters Encyclopedia Company, is being distributed to transportation lines, export houses, manufacturers and firms engaged in export trade. In times of change and overturning in methods of export, transportation and manufacture such as these bellum days provide, a reliable work of reference of this sort is a necessary tool of business.

The recent formation of a Société Shakespeare, in Paris, has for its object making the poet "the connecting link between the civilizations of England, France and America, where Shakespeare has always been fated."

Douglas Fairbanks, who rivals Mary Pickford in salary and in popularity as a "movie star," has written "Laugh and Live," in which he makes for happiness by his good sense and infectious humor. A special army edition is being prepared.

ENGLISH VIEW OF
PRESIDENT WILSON

"President Wilson: His Problems and His Policy. An English View." By H. Wilson Harris. Frederick A. Stokes Company. New York City. \$1.75 net.

Interpretation of American statesmen to the British public in the past has not been frequent or formal enough to have become a habit. Recent tributes to and analyses of Alexander Hamilton by F. S. Oliver and Abraham Lincoln by Lord Charnwood have been signs of a new day, with excellent models set for their successors, among whom, it is hoped, Viscount Bryce will figure. He has had first-hand information of leading citizens as well as leading authors and educators of the United States for more than a generation, and if some day he will do for them what he did so admirably for his British contemporaries in the columns of The Nation (New York) when E. L. Gaskin edited it, it will be another service making for closer ties between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Harris admits a certain pro-American bias that may modify his claim to write from a distinctively English point of view, and the admission goes far to explain why there is so little in the book that could not and would not have been written by a first-class independent, penetrating American journalist stationed at Princeton during Mr. Wilson's presi-

dency of the university, or at Trenton during his governorship of New Jersey, or at Washington since he became President. The biographer either has resided in the United States or else has shown fine assimilative powers in dealing with such data as he could get for purposes of study in England. Consequently the book will do its work admirably wherever read, whether in Great Britain and throughout the Empire or in the United States. To certain circles in Boston and New York it will be as illuminating as anywhere in Edinburgh or London.

The author has done four things well. 1. He has shown the inner meaning of the controversy at Princeton, in which the issue was democracy versus plutocracy, caste versus character, humanism versus scholasticism. 2. He has chronicled in an orderly and meaningful way the record of constructive, progressive, democratic legislation for state and nation which the President has induced the Democratic Party and the rank and file of lawmakers to sponsor, a record unequalled since the formative days of the national life, and not losing any of its uniqueness because carried out primarily by a party that in theory has been hostile in days past to extension of governmental power. 3. He has made clear the complexity of the Mexican problem which the President had to solve, and its constant handling by him in the light of a larger Pan-American policy of amity and good will, the fruits of which have been apparent the longer the Intercontinental war has raged. 4. He has explained to British and other European readers some of the reasons why the United States did not enter the war earlier, and has also interpreted for all critics of the President some of the implications of phrases like "Too proud to fight," which do not lie on the surface.

Were the book to be issued again its author no doubt would find it easy to supplement some of his penetrating comment with facts that have already won a reversal of condemnation of the President by publicists, who were not as patient in judging him as he was in maneuvering Germany into a position where she became the naked, unashamed assailant of the United States and hence a foe to be fought with all the power of a nation devoted in race but antiautocratic in political creed and hating inhumanity in all social relations, political, economic or cultural.

It is extremely fortunate, inasmuch as Anglo-American relations during the remainder of the war and ever after are to be much closer than at any time since the successful revolution against George III led by George Washington, that Mr. Harris has made this contribution to the literature of interpretation that from this time on will center about the Scotch-Irish-American publicist, who grew up feeding on Burke, who led his countrymen in appreciation of Bagehot, who finds solace in Wordsworth from cares of state, and who has put on record one of the finest tributes to John Wesley extant.

SPY SYSTEM REVEALED
The confessions of Horst von der Goltz, implicated in many of the anti-American plots of Germans resident in the United States during early days of the war have been secured for publication this autumn. The spy system in the United States will be shown up from the inside.

While speculating as to the output of this group of diplomats, it is well to recall that just because Am-

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Mr. Gerard, a lawyer, Dr. van Dyke, a clergyman, and Brand Whitlock, a political leader, happen to have been in Berlin, at The Hague, and in Brussels since the war opened, each charged primarily with protecting the interests of the United States, and by methods of diplomacy. From the European standpoint each of the trio is an amateur, and not to be compared in efficiency with the professional diplomatist. Grant it, for the sake of further comment only. It will make none the less interesting their immediate or later comments upon what they have seen, heard, felt, surmised, believed, and done during this time of world overturning.

It was inevitable for a variety of reasons that disclosures by these men as to the inner history of recent European history should come, once the United States entered the war. If Mr. Whitlock is delaying his story it is because he is yet in office and he must think of the Belgians' interests; but one becomes possible for him to make public all that he knows without doing injury to the innocent, he is bound to speak if thereby he may hasten the downfall of the guilty. Mr. Gerard's story already has illumined incidents and confirmed impressions in a way to make his tale the text for commentators by statesmen and debate for parliamentarians in Europe. But the tale is being read for the facts disclosed and the opinions expressed, and not for any charm, comeliness or cogency that it may have as a piece of reminiscent literature. It would be difficult to name any other story with such possibilities of fascination so badly told, and so inadequately handled from the literary standpoint.

Mr. Gerard and his publishers should have engaged a skillful craftsman to take his material and "put it in shape." Possibly it will be done for the book that is to embody the newspaper articles which have been appearing. It should be, and Mr. Gerard's best friends will tell him so.

By way of contrast Dr. van Dyke opens his far less important chapter of history as made at The Hague with all the distinction of style, skillful use of material, and vigor and brilliancy of phrase that might be expected from a man of letters. No doubt he antedated Mr. Gerard in a decision to make literature out of history. Consequently he gathered his data as he went along with the eye to further use, in magazine and book form. Mr. Gerard's narrative does not give that impression. It seems to be a hedge-podge thrown together at the beck of an insistent publisher promising handsome royalties. Dr. van Dyke sees the end from the beginning, and will skillfully lead up to the climax, and then stop. He has not written essays and literary criticism for naught these many years, nor has he been a colleague of historians and social science teachers at Princeton for nothing. The reader of his reminiscences is to get a kind of chronicle of history far oftener found in French and British than in American literature. It has a lightness of touch, a sense of proportion, a warmth of color imparted by the author's hates and loves, that makes it very interesting reading; and purist though a Princeton professor is supposed to be, the appositiveness of current slang now and again tempts this chronicler into its use. So that the reader who fears lest the story may be too "literary" and "high-browish," need not worry.

Fortunately there are good reasons for believing that when Mr. Whitlock's story sees the light, it also will be history of the Macaulay and Froude rather than the Stubbs or Freeman sort. Of course, to some extent it must be, else it will never run the gauntlet of contemporary publishers' critical eyes. They like big names and great events, but they also demand a readable narrative. It must be remembered that Mr. Whitlock was something more than the successful Mayor of Toledo and the wise adherent of the Progressive Party when he went to Brussels in 1913. It was frankly stated when he was named as minister that it was to provide him with a soft berth where he might finish books which he planned to write. He was to get his reward just as Mr. Howells got his when he was sent to Venice and Arthur Sherburne Hardy to Persia, and James Russell Lowell to Spain. Politics thus pays its homage to literature. The man who had written a biography of Lincoln, an autobiography admirably depicting the life of the Middle West, several novels and not a few essays, was given a chance to proceed with creative work in a delightful and stimulating (because new) environment. Europe had long meant to him a place of culture and civilization. Like Hawthorne from Pierce so he from Wilson agreed to rest and tone up at Uncle Sam's expense, incidentally doing the chores of a diplomatic post that never had been too many or too serious.

It was not to be. He became an international figure. He saw from the inside one of the world's most terrible tragedies enacted. He came to be the symbol of salvation to a people otherwise doomed. Always, when a journalist and mayor, a friend of the masses and a foe of exploitation, he naturally and gladly assumed the burden of responsibility thrust upon him. Unable to be vocal and speak or write for immediate use all that he thought about all the deeds he has seen, he has had the opportunity to make ready a classic, adequate as to style, and charged as all his books have been with a moral passion.

A selection from the "Meditations" of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, translated from the Greek and annotated by J. E. Jennings, is announced by Messrs. Blackie.

In "Professionalism and Originality," published by Allen & Unwin, Dr. F. H. Hayward says some hard things of English Government departments. Lack of original thought and general stupidity have crossed his path so frequently that he seems to find a difficulty in restraining his impatience

bassador Page was an editor and publisher during most of his prediplomatic career, he is not ruled out of the corps of commentators on the inner history of the war. He can be counted upon to have acted with an eye to coming publicity about a career at the Court of St. James quite as important as that of Charles Francis Adams during the Civil War; and if for no other reason than to make it clear just what his success as another "amateur" has been. Mr. Page has the advantage over Messrs. Gerard, van Dyke and Whitlock. He owns a magazine and a publishing house, and as such can make generous terms with himself as a "distinguished contributor," when the day of his return to civilian ranks comes and he, like Dr. van Dyke, can say "just what he thinks."

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—When traveling through Asiatic Russia Harry de Windt made notes for future publications. On these notes he has based a volume entitled "Russia as I Know It," of which Chapman & Hall are the publishers.

The whole edition of 25,000 copies of the second series of "A Student in Arms" was taken up by the booksellers in advance, which means that a second edition was immediately assured. If the war has been adverse to the interests of literature generally, individual authors and publishers have manifestly reaped a full harvest.

The industrial and agricultural conditions obtaining in Ireland today form the subject of "The Dawn of Ireland," by Marie Harrison and published by Messrs. Melrose.

The sketches of Major Grove in "Soldier Men," published by John Lane, originally appeared in the pages of Punch. Major Grove made his mark both at Eton and Oxford as a scholar as well as an athlete.

The record of the excavations during the years 1892-1907 of "The Glastonbury Lake Village" has now been completed, and the second volume, by Arthur Bulleid and Harold S. G. Gray, has been issued by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society. As a record of antiquarian discovery, the two volumes are of unusual importance.

Few men were better known in London in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century than Arthur Stanton, or Father Stanton as he came to be known during his incumbency of St. Alban's, Holborn. The indefatigable pen of G. W. S. Russell has contributed a memoir of him which Longmans have published. Mr. Russell tells a good story of Stanton's description in the rooms of an Oxford undergraduate of his work among the boys in Holborn. When some of them were told that he would like them to come to church on Good Friday, they consented on the understanding that each should receive a hot cross bun. The bargain was clenched; they even got two buns each. One of the sisters who saw them in the church remarked, "Oh, look at those rough lads. That's Father Stanton's influence." "It wasn't my influence at all," Stanton told his hearers; "it was the influence of the buns." When singing the last section of Monro's Litany, beginning—

"Oh, I will follow Thee
Star of my Soul
Through the deep shades of life
To the goal,"

they all sang the last word as "goal" and "upon my word," said Stanton, "before the next Good Friday every one of you had been in goal." Such is the redemptive power of the bun.

"The Making of Woman: Oxford Essays in Feminism," edited by Victor Gollancz and published by Allen & Unwin, discusses the future position of women in the State. Among the contributors are the editor, Eleanor Rathbone, and Maud Royden.

"Industrial Reconstruction," edited by Huntly Carter, and published by Fisher Unwin, contains the economic views of Harold Cox, Hilaire Belloc, Prof. E. Lipson, and others; the views upon capital of well-known capitalists, such as Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Hugh Bell, and Edward Cadbury; and those upon labor of F. W. Jowett and James O'Grady, both members of the House of Commons, and of leaders of trade unions and other workers. Philip Kerr and others deal with the State as a whole.

G. H. D. Cole is following up his book upon "The World of Labor" with two other volumes—"Self-government in Industry" and "Trade Unionism on the Railways." In the first, which Messrs. Bell are publishing, he presents his views upon industrial stupidity; the second, which is in the hands of Allen & Unwin, forms one of the Fabian Research Department publications.

"William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania," by John W. Graham, principal of Dalton Hall, Manchester, is a biography which presumably is meant for English readers. Mr. Graham states that no "Life" has hitherto been written by an English Friend. For research and width the volumes issued in America still hold the field.

with the system responsible for them; yet it is impossible not to feel that his irony is only too often justified.

To the rapidly growing theistic literature Dr. James Lindsay has added a volume entitled "A Philosophical System of Theistic Idealism," published by Blackwood, in which he sets forth the views of many other theistic writers.

"Harry Lauder's Logic," of which Palmer & Hayward are the publishers, is certain to attract a wide circle of readers who will be curious to discover if his reasoning is as sound as his recitals are attractive.

The author of "Dublin Explorations and Reflections," published by Maunsell, conceals his personality under the label of "An Englishman." His reflections are confined to the "intellectuals" of Dublin, so anyone who expects to gain an insight into his views of Dublin and Ireland generally will be disappointed. It is possible, however, to be entertaining even about "intellectuals," especially when they are Irish.

That indefatigable contributor to learned journals, Sir Henry Howarth, has now completed his work on "The Golden Days of the Early English Church, From the Arrival of Theodore to the Death of Bede," in three volumes, which is published by Murray. His experience of the historian Freeman seems to have been similar to that of many others, for he states that he had more than one sharp polemic with him. It was when discussing early English history with Freeman, whose particular province it was, that he "formed the intention of sometime trying to analyze its early sources and to unriddle its difficulties and obscurities in greater accordance with modern scientific methods than do some popular guides." These volumes are the outcome of this resolve.

That most attractive record of human language, the Oxford English Dictionary, as it is popularly known, or "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles" as it is officially entitled, is rapidly approaching completion. Much of the invaluable information to be found in this work derives added interest from the dates given to the examples quoted to illustrate the history of a word. By this means it is possible to trace where words which have fallen from their original high estate first came to suffer from a degraded use. Some people might conceive that whatever else a dictionary might disclose it would be futile to look within its covers for pathos; yet the pathos attaching to the fall from a position of high honor to one of humble if not degraded estate is to be found on many a page in the volumes comprised in this great work.

Bernard Pitt's "Essays, Poems, and Letters," published by F. Edwards, form a miscellany of literary essays, poems which show sense of style, and letters from the front where he served for nearly 18 months. By profession he was an assistant master. His letters are remarkable for their bright and joyous tone and as pictures of the scenes through which he passed as a trench mortar officer in France they are distinctly vivid.

The Simplified Spelling Society has issued a plea for spelling reform which includes replies to the arguments generally brought forward against change. To this presentation of the alleged advantages of such proposed reform, which is entitled "Breaking the Spell," Reginald W. Macart, master of University College, Oxford, has contributed a preface.

It may interest the uninitiated to know that "strawboard," the material used so largely for the binding of books, is becoming so scarce, and has risen so greatly in price, that publishers generally will have to follow the example set by Mr. Heinemann of binding most if not all of their books in limp paper covers. As so much of the so-called literature of the day is ephemeral the change is not one that need be deplored.

SINGLE TAX YEAR BOOK
"Single Tax Year Book," Edited by Joseph Davis. Single Tax Review Publishing Company. New York City. \$2.50 net.

There are few propaganda causes that have such shrewd management with such ample funds as characterize the single tax corps of promoters in the United States. Because of the money provided by Mary Fels and the editorial ability that is disclosed in the Public and in this quinquennial handbook, the adherents of the cause throughout the world have vital and up-to-date literature of a high order, to use for purposes of conversion of the ignorant or obtuse and for edification of the faithful. The year book just issued is virtually an encyclopedia, giving the history, theory and applications of the creed held by persons in Europe, Asia, Australia and the Americas. The very latest statement of conditions in all countries where experiments have been tried or where modifications in systems of taxation are now operative, is to be found in this compendium. Facts with respect to land monopoly throughout the world are included. Biographical sketches of forefathers are given. All sorts of questions relative to taxation are answered by experts who, as legislators and members of constitutional conventions, have met and solved some of them. The constitutional provisions affecting taxation in 48 states of the Union are cited. Last but by no means least, there is the most inclusive bibliography of the pros and cons of the subject, as set forth in books, tracts and periodical articles, ever printed.

OUTLINE OF A NEW
POLITICAL CONDITION

"The Coming Polity." A study in reconstruction. By Patrick Geddes and Victor Branford. Williams & Norgate, London. 5s. net.

Our answers to most questions bearing upon mortal existence are colored by our predilections or hopes, or both. Professor Geddes is an optimist, the sincerity of whose idealism is beyond cavil, and it is essential to see if the hopes expressed by him and Mr. Branford for a moral purgation and social rebirth are justified by the proposals put forward for their consummation.

In a general introduction to "The Making of the Future" series, of which this is the opening volume, the editors couple Prussianism and profiteering as twin evils. The mental condition which has produced the one is responsible also for the other; as they have obsessed the world simultaneously, why, it may be asked, should they not fall together? If the world were made up of idealists ready with proposals for making their ideals practical facts there could be but one answer to this question.

"The Coming Polity" is intended only as a preliminary outline of a basis upon which a satisfactory political reconstruction can be established. An historical survey of the outer world with a view to avoiding past mistakes and to selecting from the past what is best and to adapting what is most noble in its tendencies, it followed by a journey along the highways and in the field of rustic labor, with its eternal temptation to "revert to the predatory life of the hunt." From a survey of rural life the reader is taken to the cities and shown how they "work for the enhancement and progress of life, yet also for its repression and debasement," and then from the cities into the realm of logic and philosophy. As the era of achievement must be preceded by one of preparation, what is to be the nucleus of the coming polity? The initial phase, the editors think, consists in presenting to the nation a revelation of a happier future to be secured by readjustment of existing institutions and interests to the new needs and responsibilities. The final phase of preparation will be the putting of their ideas into practical application through the "University Militant," which must "put its faith in life, impassioned and purposive," teaching how knowledge can be applied to social weal. Such a university must be a compendium of corporate idealism, leading to a cooperation in ideas and in action and to a rejuvenation of men's hearts. The impulses of youth must be turned into constructive channels in order that the conversion of the "hunter" effected thereby may be maintained.

The task of the statesman is to harmonize the reconstruction into a working union, and he can only do this successfully by rightly understanding the various phases of human existence; hence the need for recourse to elemental clues. The divorce between human existence and logic is traceable to a confusion of thought arising in a society habituated to look upon men and machinery as interchangeable, a society that has neither time nor room for a logic of life that is vital. "In literature and philosophy, myth and religion, there have ever been presented two dominant theories of life. The one view sees life bowed before inexorable fate, submissive to impassive gods; the other shows life overthrowing Titans, achieving heroic labors." Toward the attainment of the desired regeneration of society the editors lay down three parallel movements as indispensable—the renewal of life, the renewal of labor and the renewal of thought running concurrently and in correlation.

As a contribution to social thought the volume deserves consideration. If it deals with the question of reconstruction merely upon general lines, it must be remembered that it is written by way of introduction to the study of a problem, the practical solution of which will be dealt with in fuller detail in subsequent volumes. It is admittedly an indication only of the approaches to Utopia.

New Portable Typewriter
WITH FULL STANDARD CAPACITY

TWO STYLES OF TYPE, OF two to five different languages, carried on the machine AT ONCE. "JUST TURN THE KNOB" and change instantly from Roman to Pica, or Italics, or our beautiful Devise type, or from English to Greek, Russian, German, French, etc. In a single type or language can be substituted in a few seconds.

All in One Multiplex
HAMMOND



PATENTS—President Woodrow Wilson, King Alfonso XIII of Spain, Cardinal Merry del Val, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, William Van Swivel, Walt Mason, John Kendrick Bagg, and celebrities everywhere. Special terms to professional writers. Beautiful New Catalog for the Asking. **HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.** 627 E. 6th St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A. 101-111 MILK ST., BOSTON. Telephone Main 1707

THE HOME FORUM

Where God Is Seen

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UPON page 300 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy has written, "The universe reflects and expresses the divine substance or Mind; therefore God is seen only in the spiritual universe and spiritual man, as the sun is seen in the ray of light which goes out from it." Again upon the same page she has said, "The mirage, which makes trees and cities seem to be where they are not, illustrates the illusion of material man, who cannot be the image of God."

Were a man to believe a mirage to be the real landscape, he would be in just the position of a mortal who supposes flesh and blood to be man, or calls the material person a child of God. This statement, that nowhere else than in the spiritual man and the spiritual universe is God seen, is the fundamental fact of true being, and, revealed through Christian Science, differentiates Christian Science from every other form of religious teaching the world has known and shows it to be one with the pure simplicity of the truth lived and proved by Christ Jesus. All other religions, all philosophies, have regarded man as material. Now comes Christian Science showing this supposed man of materiality to be neither man nor manhood, but a counterfeit, a deception like the mirage. As the mirage clears away and the landscape is revealed, so, to apply the figure further, salvation means that the illusive material sense of man must disappear in order that the real man, spiritual, immortal, perfect, may appear. The process of salvation from evil belief is described upon page 299 of Science and Health: "Corporeal sense, or error, may seem to hide Truth, health, harmony, and Science, as the mist obscures the sun or the mountain; but Science, the sunshine of Truth, will melt away the shadow and reveal the celestial peaks."

The question naturally comes, How can the knowledge of the fundamental

truth of being, thus revealed, operate to save mankind from sin and trouble in human experience? How does the conviction and understanding that God is divine Mind, or Spirit, that the real man and universe are spiritual, and that the material sense of existence is an illusive deception, benefit us at the present moment? For one reason, because existence is all mental. Matter is not of itself a substance or entity which can resist or obstruct the action of thought. It is itself the output of mortal thought, the phenomenon or expression of mortal beliefs both individual and general. A correction of belief must change the phenomenon. For another reason, the material mentality which matter expresses is revealed by Christian Science to be powerless when the divine Mind, God, is understood and His laws obeyed. So right now, in the experience of today, as material beliefs are destroyed through spiritual understanding they are proved powerless. Then, as a result, the human being is set free, step by step, from the supposed control of false beliefs over his body and over his affairs, and can more and more enjoy the government of God, divine Mind, in His ordering of the harmony of man and the universe.

The mirage has no power over the true landscape. The mists of false belief have no power when spiritual understanding prevails. God, Christian Science reveals, is divine Love, eternal Life, unchanging Truth, infinite Mind; and this infinite Mind is all good, knowing no evil. Spiritual understanding, or the knowledge of God, opens the way for all which is of God to operate as law to men consciously and at the present time. Through spiritual understanding a man ceases to believe the real man and the universe to be material, and finds what it is that God sustains; finds that good is the normal condition of being and realizes that sinfulness and health are the true status of man. This imposes

upon each individual who comes into such understanding the task of demonstrating the truth, imposes upon him the work of clearing the illusion of evil beliefs from his own consciousness so that the true man and true manhood may appear.

Returning again to the illustration, the earth sustains forest and mountain and stream, but not the trick of the senses; and seeing truly does not improve the mirage, but dispels it. So God is seen in the eternal and spiritual facts of being, but not in the delusion of the senses which calls flesh and blood man and evil manhood. Then knowing what is true sets human experience right not by improving or preserving the illusion, but by the action of Truth upon the illusion to dissipate belief in it. Christian Science healing operates just the other way around from every human system of cure. Other systems try to remedy trouble in the realm of the mirage, by relieving, improving, preserving it; while Christian Science exposes the mirage as illusion and lays it off through correct understanding of God and spiritual creation.

This is why Christian Science teaches its adherents to deny reality to material evidences of every kind and turn their thought to contemplate and enjoy and make demonstrable to themselves and to others the spiritual facts of the presence of God and the immortality and harmony of His creation. This is why the Christian Scientist can take refuge in his understanding of God and find it the "secret place" to which no evil can penetrate. To awaken to the truth, is the whole message of Christian Science—to leave the mirage, for the true understanding of being. The first signs that betoken an awakening consciousness are a little more kindness, tolerance, justice, truth-telling, fearlessness, holiness, health. The weakening and lessening of materiality brings more of the real into demonstration. The mirage and the real landscape never mingle, but as one disappears the other appears. All the present horrors of human belief, however real to the human senses, are nevertheless not in the realm where God is seen. And the individual who holds steadfastly to what he knows of Truth is even now minimizing these horrors and helping to bring the kingdom of heaven upon earth. Where, pray, is there any time to waste? How can any one with the least demonstrable knowledge of spiritual presence, power, and law, fail to keep such knowledge instant and constant in behalf of mankind? God will be seen as such devotion bears fruit.

Two Hudson River Painters

"Thomas Cole was practically the beginning of the Hudson River School," writes Lorinda Munson Bryant in her book about painting in America. "His early career as an artist was typical of the struggles and handicaps that beset art students with more talent than money. One of eight children in a home in Philadelphia, where refinement and a love of music were predominant traits, he worked on his wood engraving within sound of his sisters' sweet voices. A young law student, who had his home in the Cole family, writes of Thomas: 'He had his little workshop put up in our room, under the window sill—we sat with our backs to each other; at intervals he whistled and sang, then laid aside the tool—took up the flute, which was his constant companion, and played some air.'"

"A longing for the country was stirring in the heart of the young artist until, fired by the tales of a traveling artist, he slung his green bag over his shoulder one October day and was off for the land of nowhere. Indian summer was at hand, and as he trudged up the Hudson River valley gayly decked with the brilliant-hued sumachs, gladdening the deep green still lingering in the grass and undergrowth, beckoned him on. When he reached the village of Catskill, bordering the foothills of the mountains, his real joy began. His own brush tells the story of what he saw, in his picture, 'In the Catskills,' now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He opened the way and many artists followed. It was the sale of his early pictures of the Catskills and the good will of Trumbull and other artists that made

possible a trip to England and access to the studios of Lawrence and Turner. The latter said of him: 'There is a young man from America, named Cole, who ought to do fine things. He is as much of a poet as a painter.'"

"Frederick E. Church became a student of Thomas Cole in his studio in the upper woods above the river. It was from this spot that Church explored the fastnesses of the mountains of the Catskill and the hidden coves and ever-varying shores of the Hudson. Here he caught the spirit lurking in nature unmolested, which drew him irresistibly to her more astounding feats, first in South America and Jamaica and then to Labrador to complete his famous 'Icebergs.' Probably his 'Niagara Falls' brought him the most permanent fame. He painted this picture before he had been to the Old World and most pertinent was the statement made at its appearance that, 'Indeed this work formed an era in the history of native landscape art, from the revelation it proved to Europeans.' He certainly bewilders the gazer with that stupendous volume of water pouring into the abyss below."

"At that time comparatively few people in Europe had any definite idea of our country or knew anything about its natural wonders. That such a vast quantity of water was pouring itself year after year over a fall of one hundred and sixty-four feet was almost unthinkable by the Old World travelers, familiar with the falls of Switzerland. What did it mean—that wide stretch of water reaching to the very horizon? Where were the mountains to stay its course? And where did the depths below lead to that were swallowing up the mighty waters? How calmly Church had marshaled his forces, until at the inevitable moment the great phenomenon is consummated!"

Mantegna and Giovanni Bellini

"No two artists near enough to each other in their environment to be brothers-in-law were so separated in their art as Mantegna and Giovanni Bellini," writes Bernard Berenson in his "Venetian Painting in America." "Where the former was all dogma, the other was all faith; where the one worked on a program, the other relied on spontaneity; where the Paduan had a schematic outline that the figure had to fill, the Venetian had a contour that was the vibrating exteriorization of an indwelling energy. Mantegna was professionally intellectual; Bellini may never have harbored an abstract thought. The Paduan was a bigoted Roman. The Venetian was not deliberately nor intentionally of any time or place. Hence the growth of the former was necessarily limited, while that of the latter never stopped. The history of art knows almost no great master whose end was so close to his beginning as Mantegna's, or so far away as Bellini's. For fifty years Giovanni Bellini led Venetian painting from victory to victory. He found it crawling out of its Byzantine shell, threatened by petrification from the drip of pedagogic precept, and left it in the hands of Giorgione and Titian, an art more completely humanized than any that the Western world had known since the decline of Greco-Roman culture."

John Burroughs' "Waiting"

It is some years since John Burroughs has written poetry, although all his prose is clearly the work of a poet. And it is safe to say that better known than any one of his intimate prose studies of the out-of-door world—better known even than "Wake Robin" and "A Hunt for the Nightingale" and "In Fresh Fields"—is one of his poems, "Waiting," the poem that begins:

"Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea.
I have no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me."

"I wrote 'Waiting,' he said, 'in 1862. . . . I thought came to me—I suppose I got it from Goethe, or some of the Orientals—probably by way of Emerson—that what belonged to me would come to me in time, if I waited—and if I also hustled. So I waited and hustled, and my little poem turned

out to be a prophecy. My own has come to me, as I never expected it to come. The best friends I have were seeking me all the while. There's Henry Ford; he had read all my books, and he came to me—that great-hearted man, the friend of all the birds and my friend."

"The poem first appeared in the Knickerbocker Magazine. . . . I remember that the Knickerbocker Magazine never paid me for 'Waiting,' and the poem didn't attract any attention until Whittier printed it in his 'Songs of Three Centuries.'"

It has been changed and tampered with and had all sorts of things done to it. It was found among the manuscripts of a poet down South . . . and his literary executor was going to print it in his book. He wrote to me and asked if I could show a date for it earlier than 1882. I said, 'Yes, 1862,' and that settled the matter."—Joyce Kilmer, in "Literature in the Making."

The Carlyles at Craigenputtock

In his "Reminiscences of Jane Welsh Carlyle," Carlyle gives some interesting glimpses of their life at Craigenputtock.

"We must have gone to Craigenputtock early in May, 1828," he writes; "I remember passing our furniture carts (my Father's carts from Scotland, conducted by my two farming brothers) somewhere about Elvanfoot, as the coach brought us two along. And then he goes on to describe some of their early experiences.

"I can remember very well her coming in to me, late at night (eleven or so), with her first loaf, looking more triumphant and quizzical gaiety: 'See! The loaf was excellent, only the crust a little burnt; and she compared herself to Cellini and his 'Perseus,' of whom we had been reading. From that hour we never wanted excellent bread. In fact, the saving charm of her life at Craigenputtock, which to another young lady of her years might have been so gloomy and vacant, was that of conquering the innumerable Practical Problems that had arisen for her there—all of which, I think, she triumphantly mastered. Dairy, poultry-yard, piggyery; I remember one exquisite pig, which we called Flxie (Quintus Fixlein of Jean Paul). . . . Perfection of housekeeping was her clear and speedy attainment in that new scene. Strange how she made the Desert blossom for herself and me there; what a fairy palace she had made of that wild moorland home of the poor man! In my life I have seen no human intelligence that so genu-

inely pervaded every fiber of the human existence it belonged to. From the baking of a loaf, or the darning of a stocking, up to comforting herself in the highest scenes, or most intricate emergencies, all was insight, veracity, graceful success (if you could judge it)—fidelity to insight of the fact given."

"We read together at night—one winter, through 'Don Quixote' in the original; 'Tasso in ditto had come before,—but that did not last very long. I was diligently writing and reading there; wrote most of the 'Miscellanies' there, for Foreign, Edinburgh, etc. Reviews (obliged to keep several strings to my bow),—and took serious thought about every part of every one of them: after finishing an article, we used to get on horseback, or mount into our soft old gig, and drive away, either to her Mother's (Templeland, fourteen miles off), or to my Father and Mother's (Scotsbrig, seven- or six-and-thirty miles);—the pleasantest journeys I ever made, and the pleasantest visits. Stay perhaps three days; hardly ever more than four; then back to work and silence."

"We were not unhappy at Craigenputtock; perhaps these were our happiest days. Useful, continual labor, essentially successful; that makes even the moor green. I found I could do fully twice as much work in a given time there, as with my best effort was possible in London,—such the interruptions, etc. Once, in the winter time, I remember counting that for three months, there had not

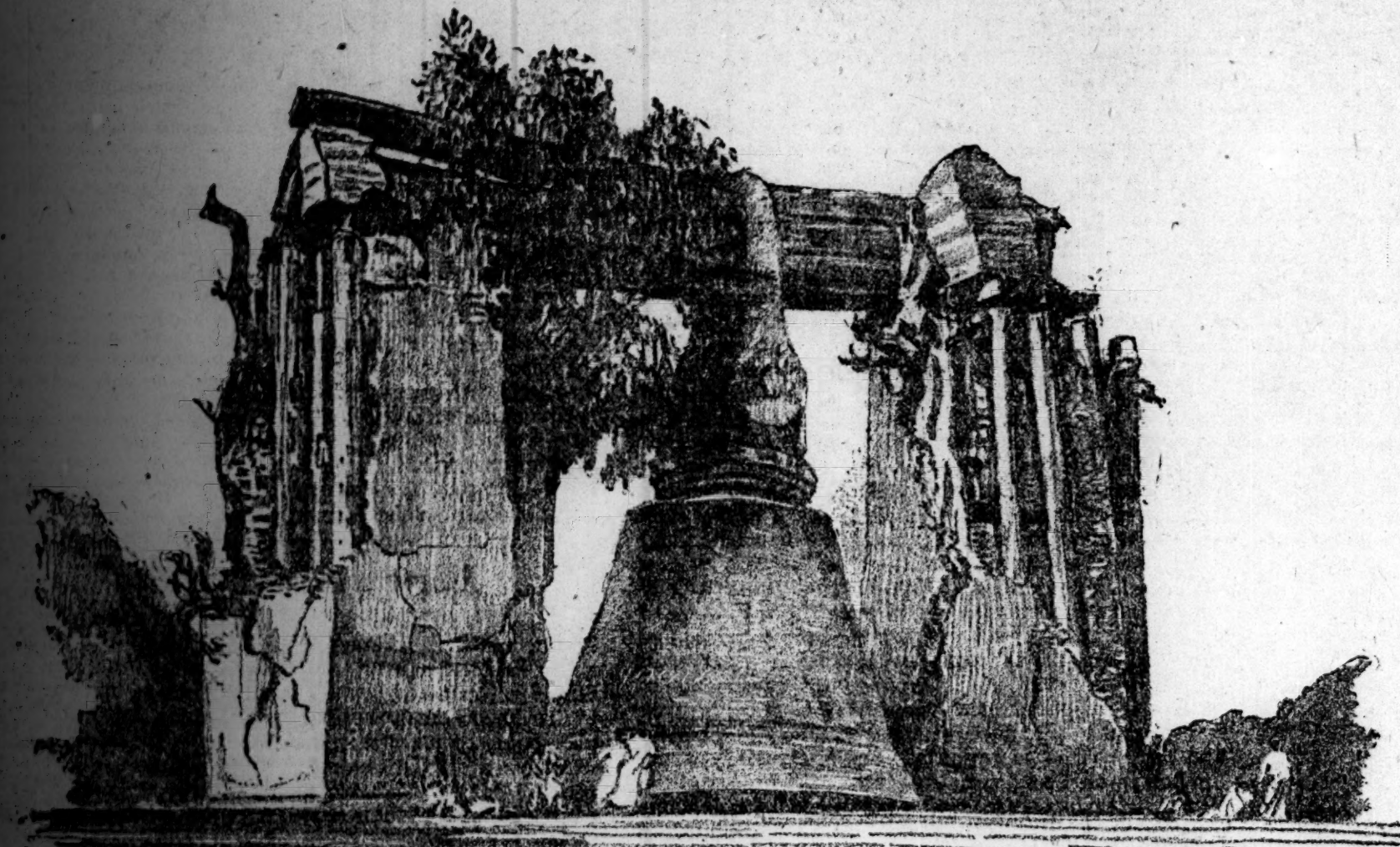
Back to the Land

Oh, the wide white Road that winds thro' the home-valleys,
The dawn-lit Road stretching infinite and far!
Oh, the heady draft from the red dawn-rose's chalice!
Oh, the tender gleam of the fading morning-star!

And they will be haying, on this white-hot August morning—
Haying in the upland fields above the mill!
Oh, I am sick of townfolk, and townfolk's sneers and scorn—
Would that I were back in the cottage on the hill!

I can stay no longer, for the Home-spell is calling—
Clover-scent and bee-song and the kindly reek of peat.
Done with desk and pen—when tomorrow's dusk is falling,
White Road! you will ring to my glad home-coming feet!

—L. Nicholson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Great Bell of Mingoon, Near Mandalay, Burma

The attention of the newcomer to Burma is almost sure to be arrested by the large number of bells to be found in every pagoda or temple. These bells vary in size, some being comparatively small, others really enormous, weighing in some cases,

many tons. These large bells are often surmounted by a "pyathat," or canopy of seven roofs, enriched by elaborate carving. They are not rung in the ordinary way, but, placed beside each of them is a deer's antler with which the Burman strikes the

bell after making his prayer. Many of the smaller bells have a beautiful tone, but that of the large ones is seldom very good.

The great bell of Mingoon, near Mandalay, weighs nearly eighty tons and measures sixteen feet across; it

is the largest in Burma and it seems almost incredible that the crossbar from which it hangs should be able to support so great a weight. The casting of one of these large bells is an event of much importance to the Burman, and is generally made the occasion of a great ceremony. Crowds of Burmans throng the place where the bell is to be cast, and the women often tear off their ornaments of gold and silver and fling them on to the pile of metal which is ready to be melted. The whole scene is wonderful in the intensity of its color, the Burmans being clad in the brightest hues of shimmering silk, ever moving and changing in a kaleidoscopic effect almost bewildering to the onlooker. Yet these intense pinks and saffrons, which would look garish and impossible in a Western country, seem absolutely in keeping with their wearers and never clash, but rather harmonize with their setting. It is impossible to describe adequately the beauty of coloring achieved by a crowd of Burmans in their gala dresses, flitting to and fro about the pagoda with its background of vivid tropical vegetation.

The Jordan

"By degrees the arid clods of earth coated with saline deposit, with which the turbid evil-smelling vapors exhaled from the Dead Sea have strewn the Desert of Jericho, disappeared, as did likewise the black, sandy, stony soil . . . the air becomes free from that gray, almost metallic, mist that oppresses the sight along the shores of the bituminous lake, and presently the pure, tender blue sky of the East

reappears in all its charm and beauty." Thus writes Matilde Serao in her book, "In the Country of Jesus," which is translated from the Italian by Richard Davey.

"The caravan continued slowly on its way, the horses and the mules with their quiet regular step, and the high palanquin undulating as usual. Soon, in the fresh morning air, clumps of grass, sprinkled with dew, were hailed with pleasure as an agreeable surprise. A sweet light trill struck the ear and filled us with delight: it was the note of one of those small native birds that live in the grass, hopping about gayly and fearlessly close to us. Vegetation increased and the verdure was studded with those little white, yellow, and mauve flowers, peculiar to these latitudes, whose dainty cups trembled in the slight breeze created by the motion of our caravan; strange to relate I never saw any red flowers growing in this part of the world. The grass became thicker and the pathway meandered between hedges of flowering and prickly shrubs, and the horses bent their heads every moment to nibble at the tufts or aromatic herbs.

"The interior of the palanquin was filled with delicious perfumes, and I eagerly bent forward to catch a glimpse of the verdant scene through which I was passing. The view of the great flowery plain, however, was somewhat impeded by the oscillating movement of the vehicle, which made the landscape seem like a waving sea; and all I was able to realize of it was a vague notion of its bright, flame-colored breath, animated by the warbling and chirping of thousands of birds. At last I heard a slight rustling and tapping against the sides of the palanquin, as a way had to be cleared for its passage through the thick un-

dergrowth, and we presently proceeded under a gentle shower of flower-petals sprinkled with dew. This lovely, flower-laden verdure, and this freshness and gentle rustling of branches and leaves, coming after the parched, stony . . . country we had just left, afforded us a most delightful experience. I was passing through the oasis of Palestine into the fields beloved of Heaven—when lo! the Jordan is in sight!

"Not far from the right bank of that famed river the caravan halted and was unpacked; in a few moments the palanquin was set on the ground, the horses and mules were let loose, and shawls, bags, rugs, and sunshades scattered all over the flowering clumps. The sun, which was still low, bathed all the right bank with bright light, whereas the left was still plunged in the twilight of dawn; amid this characteristic contrast the sacred river flowed clear and rapid, its tiny gray waves gaining color as the sun reached them. . . . It is impossible to describe the wonderful beauty and fascination of this lovely river, flowing silently as it does, overshadowed by great trees and amid luxurious vegetation. Its banks are studded with flowers and are gay with the chirping of birds and the hum of insects. The beauty of the scenery did not diminish as we ascended the river, but became if anything more and more enchanting as we advanced.

"The clear roll of the Jordan becomes, at times, agitated and forms into a thousand rippling rings, which collecting further on in a different shape, glide on smoothly through the willows. A feeling of absolute enjoyment pervaded my mind, and the very memory of the . . . journey I had undergone vanished, and, for a time, I forgot Jericho and the horrors of the Dead Sea."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Established in 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.50
Three months, \$1.25; One month, .75c
Single copies 3 cents.
By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$3.00, one month 30 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING In North To Other America Countries
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 3 cents
Up to 32 pages, 2 cents 4 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUS
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberg House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, City Building, Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 9 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Kansas City, 211 A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberg House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HAROLD DEER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
and other Christian Science publications.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition, 3.50

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin"

THE reply of the President of the United States to the Pope's note, made through the usual channel of the Secretary of State, makes perfectly clear the determination of the Government in no way to imperil the prospect of a permanent settlement by a premature and inconclusive peace. Mr. Wilson, though he replies in the courteous and conventional language of diplomacy, makes it perfectly clear that he will have nothing to do with the suggestion of condonation. His terrific summing up of the crimes which led to the perpetration of the war, and of the further crimes which have marked Germany's prosecution of it, inferentially brand the Pope's proposition as one the acceptance of which is unthinkable. Nor does the President stay, for one moment, to flatter the Kaiser or the military vehemence with any hope that a peace will be signed which is not secured by adequate guarantees for their future good conduct. Never, probably, has a court been compelled to listen to plainer language: the warning of Babylon has, indeed, been blazoned on the walls of Potsdam.

That the Pope's note was conceived in a persuasive strain Mr. Wilson admits, but the stern facts, he equally emphatically insists, are all against such a method of consideration. When, he points out, an irresponsible government has plotted against the liberties of the world, with a view to universal domination, it is waste of time to talk about an acceptance of the status quo ante bellum. What is demanded is not a mere cessation of hostilities, during which the culprits may make ready for another outrage, but an entirely stable peace. It would, indeed, be positive folly, the President explains, to follow the road the Pope indicates, unless assurance is to be had that the agony of the last three years will be neither continued nor repeated. The question, then, is, can any such assurance be hoped for? On the lines of the Pope's proposal, Mr. Wilson obviously thinks not, and he gives his reasons in one of the most terrible indictments ever drawn up against a civilized and Christian government.

The German Government, he declares, having planned to dominate the world, proceeded to execute its plan with a sovereign contempt for either the sacred obligations of treaties, or the established practices of international law and honor. It chose its own time, and basely and suddenly delivered its blow, sticking at no barrier either of law or mercy, but sweeping an entire continent into a tide of blood, not merely of soldiers, but of innocent women and children, and of helpless peoples. As a result of this, it stands, today, balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. Such being the situation, what, the President asks, in effect, is the remedy? Not that proposed by the Pope, he hastens to affirm, and that for the reasons already given. Still, in rejecting the Pope's proposal, Mr. Wilson is careful to point out that this is not because the allied peoples do not desire peace, but because the Pope's plan is calculated not to assure peace, but rather to encourage war, inasmuch as it would inevitably secure, to the Kaiser's Government, time and opportunity to at once recuperate their energies, for a renewal of the struggle, later on, and to rearrange their policies so as to provide against a recurrence of their earlier mistakes. These considerations, the President carefully explains, cannot be ignored; though, at the same time, he draws attention to the fact that it is by no means the business of the Allies how the German people feel under the control of such a system, but only to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left subject to that system's tender mercies.

As an example of what he means, Mr. Wilson uses the illustration of the newly established Republic of Russia. One immediate result of a premature and inconclusive peace would be to abandon Russia to manifold intrigues, to subtle interferences, and to certain counterrevolution, directed with all that malign influence, to some appreciation of the meaning of which the German Government has lately accustomed the world. Even while Mr. Wilson's message was passing over the wires to Italy, a court-martial in Petrograd was exposing the treachery of the Tsar's former Minister for War, General Soukhomlinoff, who was being accused by General Ivanoff, the former commander of the Russian army in Galicia, of communicating military secrets direct to the governments in Berlin and Vienna, so as to bring about the defeat of the Russian forces. This is only one example of the treachery Germany has fostered in every country, and of which so glaring an example was that of the Pope's own chamberlain, who escaped from Italy to Austria, after bringing about the destruction of certain battleships. Mr. Wilson is, therefore, fully justified in his estimate that the safety of the Republic of Russia would not be worth a week's purchase in the event either of a German victory or of a stalemate, and in consequently insisting that Germany, having appealed to the sword, must abide by the decision of the sword.

In spite, however, of all this, Mr. Wilson still declines to confound the German people with the German Government, though whether the former will thank him for making the distinction is by no means so clear. At any rate, he claims for the German people the right to disassociate themselves from their government, and offers to them the opportunity of concluding a peace on the faith of a free people which has repudiated "the furious and brutal power of the Imperial Government." In any event he declares that the unsupported word of the present rulers of Germany cannot be accepted as a guarantee of anything that is to endure. The peace that is to be made must, he avers, be a real peace, if it is to last. Germany must pay the penalty of her misdeeds, but there should be no malice, no evidence of revenge, no provision for crushing her commerce and industries, when it is drafted. But one test there must be. It is the test of

some conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves to convince the other peoples of the world that they are justified in accepting their word. Nay more, this evidence must extend to the whole of the peoples of the Central Powers, and Mr. Wilson ends his note with an expression of the hope that such evidence will soon be forthcoming so as "to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

The reply of the President will scarcely be a surprise to any person who has considered the growing temper of the allied nations in the face of the efforts which are being made, in so many directions, to rescue Germany and her allies from the position into which they marched, in a moment of mad ambition, and with the encouragement of those who hoped to profit by their success. Condonation of such aims, and of the terrible means by which those aims have been supported in the war, is not to be entertained. The Pope's suggestion came as a terrible blow to the conscience of the allied nations, imputing as it did an equality of responsibility and condemnation to all the belligerents alike. The courtesy of the President's reply will not disguise his whole-hearted repudiation of such an imputation, and this, it is tolerably safe to conclude, will be found to be the tenor of the replies of the whole body of the Allies, when those replies are forthcoming.

A Phase of I. W. W. Sedition

IN THESE days, when a certain brand of efficiency is manifesting itself on all sides, it is becoming more and more necessary to trace all questionable acts to motives. As a rule, there is little difficulty in finding the clue, or in following it. Even efficiency of the brand referred to is often clumsy in its methods, and no more successful than the ostrich in the art of self-concealment. It is not difficult, for instance, to account for the motive of an explosion in a munition factory in the United States. A school-child will now furnish a ready and reasonable explanation for the blowing up of so many powder mills. One must be very dull not to see why friends of the enemy are persistently shouting for peace, and why they want it on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities. Why the People's Council would like to overthrow Samuel Gompers, and break up the American Federation of Labor, is as clear as daylight to the average citizen. Sometimes, however, the act seems so remote from the possibility of evil motive that it is permitted to pass, save by the few who are not content to accept appearances for realities.

So, when strikes were instigated in the copper-mining regions of the United States, and when it was found that members of the I. W. W. were mainly instrumental in instigating them, and many people had reached the conclusion that a tendency toward malicious mischief, and that only, was responsible for them, the doubting few insisted on making further inquiries. What they found was that the United States, just launching a great and possibly a long war, would need extraordinary supplies of copper; that Germany was most desirous that the United States should not have these supplies; that the leaders of the I. W. W. were approachable, and amenable to reasonable argument, and that the members of that organization were being used to instigate strikes that would cut down, or cut off, the production of copper. Simple enough!

Another illustration: The United States had passed an act appropriating a large part of a billion dollars for the construction of wooden ships for the carriage of foodstuffs to its Allies. Germany preferred to have the Allies go without foodstuffs. Its agents set to work. Great fires were started in the forests that were to yield the lumber that was to go into the building of the ships.

These schemes, like many others conceived in the same quarter, and put into operation under the same auspices, have gone awry, but some of them have been almost successful. Take, for instance, the closing of lumber camps as a result of I. W. W. strikes in the Pacific Northwest. Now, these strikes, to all appearances, were just like all other labor disturbances in which the I. W. W. has, or had, a hand. They were just plain, causeless, baseless, wanton strikes of the I. W. W. type, and people generally were satisfied with this convenient, and not altogether unjustifiable conclusion, and changed the subject. It is found, however, that as a consequence of the I. W. W. strikes in the forest regions of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, shipbuilders operating on the Columbia and Willamette rivers are being seriously affected by a shortage of timber.

The important thing here, it will easily be seen, was not the strike, but, rather, the motive behind the strike.

The Turk and the Jew in Palestine

THE latest advices from Palestine, coming, as usual, by devious ways, show only too clearly that the conditions in that country are going from bad to worse. Some months ago, the Turkish authorities entered upon a campaign against the Jews in Palestine, which followed, all too exactly, upon the lines of the treatment meted out to the Armenians and the Syrians. Reliable reports showed that the Jews were being driven out of Jaffa, Jerusalem, and other cities in thousands, and that they were not allowed to carry off any of their belongings, or to take with them even a day's supply of food; whilst, once they were forced out, the most cynically complete methods were adopted to insure that they should not be able to obtain any kind of sustenance.

The latest reports available from Jaffa show that these measures have been, in a large measure, effective. Jaffa, which was once a thriving city, has been economically ruined, and reports from other parts of Palestine show that the policy, inaugurated some months ago, is being steadily carried out. There is need for the plainest speaking in this matter. The tale of massacre and outrage at various places in the mid-East has become such a stock story, in the news of the day, that there is serious danger of its being almost taken for granted. The well-nigh inconceivable horrors of the Armenian massacres, followed closely by Djemal's "policy of extermination," in

Syria, are now being reenacted in Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, communities plundered and given over to pillage. Thus, the town of Gaza was recently ordered, by the Turkish authorities, to be evacuated by the civil population, and, in pursuance of this order, the inhabitants were forced to set out upon their journey with nothing but the clothes they wore. All their belongings were left in their homes, and were immediately turned over to the Turkish troops for loot.

The outrages in Palestine present one peculiar feature: In the case of the Armenians, the desire was to get rid of a troublesome question by exterminating the causes of it. In Syria, the desire was somewhat similar. But, hitherto, the Jew has always been shown comparatively friendly treatment in Turkey. He has never been regarded as an element in the population which the authorities would rather have eliminated. On the contrary, he has generally been accorded a favored position amongst the subject peoples, and the Turkish officials have not been slow to recognize the value of having such a thrifty community in their midst. The destruction and outrage at present going on in Palestine, therefore, is of a most wanton description. The thriving Jewish colony around Jaffa, for instance, was a source of great income to the Government. Nevertheless, this has been dispersed and destroyed, and the same may be said of the position in Jerusalem and other cities. Around Gaza, cavalry horses were, it is said, deliberately turned out to graze on such scanty crops as the inhabitants had been able to grow, so that there will be no grain this year, in a country where conditions of living are, even now, almost desperate. Broadly speaking, there is in the whole condition only one consolation, and this is that every time the Turk indulges in such meaningless and insane acts of barbarity, his expulsion, as far as any authority is concerned, bag and baggage, not only from Europe, but from civilization generally, is rendered the more absolutely certain.

The German Refugees of 1848

WHEN the Revolution of 1848 in Germany had proved abortive, and it had become plain to the constitutionalists that no genuine reform would be promoted, or even tolerated, by Frederick William IV of Prussia, a great exodus of leaders of liberal opinion, in that and in other of the North German kingdoms and principalities, set in, the great body of the young people finding their way to the United States. These were the pioneers of a movement which embraced, not only students of the leading universities, but representatives of the middle and peasant classes, and, for more than a score of years, German immigration flowed in tremendous volume and in a steady stream into the Middle West.

Great things had been expected, by the liberals, of Frederick William, in advance of his ascension of the throne, but he proved entirely false to his early promise. The liberals placed little confidence in his brother and successor, William I, grandfather of the present Emperor, who was regarded as an absolutist, and was very unpopular, his leaning being strongly toward militarism. On the outbreak of the Revolution of '48 he was compelled to leave the country, and sought safety in England. On his return in the same year, however, he entered the national assembly as member for Wirsitz, and delivered a speech in which he declared himself in favor of constitutional government. In this he proved to be insincere, and, seeing whereunto the country would be led under his reign, many thousands of Germans, to escape military service, followed their compatriots, who had fled from tyranny to the United States.

These immigrants made no pretensions of loyalty to the Hohenzollern régime, or to the Hohenzollern-Bismarckian military system, but threw off their allegiance to Prussia and to the other German states, as quickly as possible, and became American citizens. With the outbreak of the Civil War, multitudes of them enlisted in the Northern Army, with the purpose, openly professed, of preserving American democracy from division and ruin. Not until the victory of Prussia over Austria, in 1866, and over France, in 1870, threw a glamour upon the militaristic system, and made imperialism in its outward aspect attractive, did these German refugees pretend to have, or make an effort to display, more than a passing interest in the affairs of the fatherland. They had, to all intents and purposes, become Americans with a new and undivided national interest and aspiration.

Even then, only a few of those who had sought and found a refuge from Hohenzollern domination in the late '40s and the early '60s, expressed any interest in the German military caste. Rather did they loathe it, and it has been a source of constant wonder for the last three years, among those who knew the original immigrants, that their descendants should have hesitated to take the course which their forbears undoubtedly would have taken in the present war.

But, at last, the long expected bids fair to come to pass. In Chicago, where descendants of German immigrants of the revolutionary period constitute a large and influential portion of the inhabitants, an organization, among these residents, in opposition to Prussian autocracy has been effected. The movement has, it is reported, spread to St. Louis, and is certain to be extended to other of the Middle Western cities where descendants of the refugees of '48 constitute an important section of the population. Speaking of these people, an intelligent observer of the trend of things says:

They abhor the policy of frightfulness which finds expression in Zeppelin and U-boat warfare; they view with regret and horror the outrages visited upon Belgium and Serbia in the name of military necessity, and they hope to make the Germans of the Old World understand why. Proud of their German descent, of Germany's recognized contributions to the advancement of humanity, they would have the land of their fathers set itself right with the world. They would teach German-Americans the wisdom of loyalty to their chosen land. They hope to teach the German people what America is and what the Republic stands for.

Nor is this sentiment confined to the Middle West, or to descendants of German immigrants. Silenced, from the beginning of the war, by the operation and intimidation of the Prussian spy system in the United States, many native Germans in the latter country are, at length,

giving voice to their real feelings. Of these Otto H. Kahn, of New York, may be taken as a fair representative. Said he, recently, in an address before the Merchants Association of his city:

Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it as my deep conviction that the greatest service which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and to stand up for those great and fine ideals and national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of a rulership which has robbed them of the Germany which they loved and in which they took just pride, the Germany which had the good will, respect, and admiration of the entire world.

It would be impossible to measure, or to exaggerate, the importance and value of the movement, among Germans and their descendants in the United States, that is beginning to manifest itself in the manner and in the tone referred to here. Its influence is certain to be felt in the fatherland, and it is not too much to expect that it will prove to be a factor in determining, at an early day, the course of the German people at home.

Notes and Comments

THERE is no knowing what the war will end in doing. The necessity of man power has led to the passing of an act in England reducing juries by a half. For the first time for a thousand years a litigant is compelled to trust to the limited omniscience of six good men and true. A good many people who have trusted to twelve would look with equanimity on an even further reduction. The experience of Mr. Pickwick in the divorce court was not entirely farcical. Still there is much sacredness in a thousand years.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S history of the American people is to be translated into French, a delicate compliment to the President of the United States, and a very practical step towards giving a sound basis of comprehension to the friendship between the two republics. The compliment is rendered all the more graceful and effective owing to the fact that the translation is to have a preface by the very distinguished Frenchman, M. Bourtroux.

IN Berlin the gas supply has been cut one-half, and gas may be used only on three days in the week. The use of kerosene for domestic purposes is said to be entirely prohibited. Water, it seems, may be made hot only long enough for an Imperial Chancellor to get into it.

HAWAII displays devotion to the cause in which the nation is enlisted out of proportion to the size of the Territory, but well within the bounds of its patriotism and its enthusiasm for democracy. On the basis of its population, the gross military quota of Hawaii was 2403. On April 1 the islands were represented by 4237 in the national guard, or nearly double the number required to fill the quota. Since that date other additions have been made, bringing the net contribution of the Territory to the United States Army up to 4397 men. And word comes from Honolulu to the effect that this is not the best that Hawaii can do, or is willing to do.

It is interesting to note, as a recent writer has pointed out, that Mr. Bonar Law who, as leader of the House of Commons, was recently called upon to move the suspension of Mr. Ginnell, the man who, fifteen years ago, opposed Mr. Balfour's drastic proposals in regard to suspension. Mr. Balfour then proposed that a member "named" by the Speaker should be suspended for twenty parliamentary days for the first offense, and for longer periods for subsequent offenses, and, that, in any case, he should not be allowed to return to the House without having written a letter of apology to "Mr. Speaker." The then little-known member for Glasgow opposed the proposal, on the ground that it was unfair to exact punishment and then insist on apology. The point was never decided, and so Mr. Ginnell's recent suspension held good only until it was rescinded.

THE temporary enforced closing down of the entire subway transportation system in New York City, a few days ago, because of the nonarrival of a bargeload of coal for the power plant, seriously inconvenienced several hundred thousand people, to say nothing of the interruption of business. The incident, though it perhaps serves no other useful purpose, illustrates the close interdependence of present-day industries and other activities. Every link in the chain must stand its share of the strain. Every man must do his bit. But this does not explain just why the fuel supply of a great public service utility should have been allowed to get down to the last shovelful.

THE big twin-screw steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which slipped quietly from dry dock at "An Atlantic Port" a few days ago, to receive the finishing touches which will make her ready for duty, is another of the German vessels, interned at the outbreak of the war, soon to enter the world campaign to prevent the further spread of "kultur." Those who will command, those who will man, and those who will be transported overseas on this ship are not, it is presumed, greatly interested in any peace plan based on "condonation." Rechristened and "naturalized," the craft bids fair to carry back to Europe a cargo very different from any her former owners intended her to bear.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, who has worked long and earnestly for the suffrage cause, says that 90 per cent of the suffragists of the United States deplore the White House picketing, but she adds that the misguided women display a lack of reasoning which is far exceeded by that of "the men, either within or without Congress, who hide behind the pickets and their purple banners and seek to make the conduct of a few women an excuse for their own failure to vote for the political freedom of millions of loyal, patriotic, and law-abiding women of the United States." Dr. Shaw's point is well taken. The men who judge the great mass of suffragists by the picketers would not themselves be pleased were they judged by the soapboxers.